The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2817. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Great Parade of the Wide-Awakes on Wednesday.

CHARACTER OF THE DEMONSTRATION.

Thirty Thousand Torches in Procession

The Official Programme—The Route—Origin of the Movement—Wide-Awake Tactics—Uniforms, &c.

The grand national demonstration of all the "Wide-Awakes," or delegations from all, to take place in this City next Wednesday night, bids fair to be quite as brilliant a spectacle as its warmest friends have predicted. Positive assurances have been received by the Committee that has charge of the affair that the largest number that has been named will participate in the parade; and, making every allowance for the possible detention of some, it is estimated that full 30,000 men will be in the ranks on the occasion of the display. There has been considerable difficulty in procuring enough uniforms for all who have ordered them. The enameled cloth in which they are fashioned is for the most part manufactured in New-Jersey and New-England, and the mills have been unable to supply the sudden demand for it. Hundreds of women and many a man in this City have been engaged for weeks past in making caps and capes for Wide-Awakes in various parts of the country, and they are still stitching away for dear life. Although the orders come in so thick and fast that the tailor and his assistants are hardly able to fulfill them, yet enough of the equipments have been manufactured to insure the computed size of the procession if there are men enough to fill all the uniforms that are in being. Undoubtedly many members of Companies that design visiting New-York on the 3d will be found wanting when the time comes; the experience of all who have taken part in public pageants demonstrates that it will be so; but it is claimed that every Club will find hosts of Republicans outside of its organization ready to don the uniform of each delinquent, so that the ranks of all will be full in spite of all contingencies.

There will be more variety of costume and insignia in the coming parade than there was in the procession of the early Wide-Awakes. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD, the Grand Marshal, will be habited in a glittering suit of gilt-enameled cloth, to be presented to him by Capt. CHALKER, of the Hartford Wide-Awakes,—the first Company organized,—and will carry a baton made of the wood of the Charter Oak, also the gift of Capt. CHALKER. The Adjutant and Aids to the Grand Marshal will wear similar uniforms, brilliant only in a less degree, and each will bear a staff covered with gilt-enameled cloth. The Marshals of Division will be clad in silver-enameled cloth, and their Aids in light blue. The Marshals of Sub-divisions will wear uniforms of scarlet, with black trimmings. The coats of all these officers reach to the knee, are set off with the United States military buttons, and have capes reaching to the elbow. The Grand Marshal and Adjutant will be distinguished by double capes. Many of the visiting Companies wear vari-colored uniforms. The New-York Wide-Awakes are, for the most part, appareled in black or silver-gray suits. We have already published some account of the devices to be worn in the procession. The preparations for the demonstration have been in progress ever since Aug. 1, when Mr. WM. M. GILLESPIE, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements and Adjutant, first proposed that such a parade should take place.

The following is the General Order just promulgated, prescribing the route of the procession, and designating the parade-grounds of the several Divisions:

WIDE-AWAKE HEADQUARTERS, No. 618 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

By order of the Wide-Awake General Committee of the City of New-York, the Ward and Independent Wide-Awake organizations will parade on the evening of Wednesday, the 3d day of October, inst., to participate in the national demonstration of Republican Wide-Awakes, and to tender to the visiting companies the usual Wide-Awake courtesies.

The First Division, under the command of Marshal DANIEL E. GAVIT, will form as follows:

The First Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the New-York City, Ninth and Twentieth Wards, and Campbell (artillery) Companies, and the Wide-Awakes of Hartford, on Twenty-third-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely.

The Second Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Ward Companies New-York City and New-Haven Company—on Twenty-third-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 6¼ o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Third Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Twenty-first Ward, New-York City, the State of Connecticut, excepting New-Haven and Hartford, and the State of Rhode Island, on Twenty-second-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 6½ o'clock P. M. precisely.

The Fourth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Eighth Ward, New-York City, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, on Twenty-second-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 6¾ o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Second Division, under command of Marshal GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, will form as follows:

The Fifth Sub-Division, comprising the "City," "Knickerbocker" and "Union" Wide-Awakes, of New-York City, the "Continentals," "Invincibles" and other Wide-Awakes from Philadelphia, on Twenty-first-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely.

The Sixth Sub-Division, comprising the Yorkville and Excelsior Wide-Awakes of New-York City, and the Wide-Awakes of Jersey City, on Twenty-first-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7¼ o'clock P. M. precisely.

The Seventh Sub-Division, comprising the Zouave and Twenty-second Ward Wide-Awakes of New-York City, and part of those from the State of New-Jersey, excepting Jersey City, on Twentieth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7½ o'clock P. M. precisely.

The Eighth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, New-York City, the State of Pennsylvania, excepting Philadelphia, and part of the State of New-Jersey, excepting Jersey City—on Twentieth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7¾ o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Third Division, under command of Marshal S. BROOKS POSTLEY, will form as follows:

Ninth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Tenth and Eleventh (Company A) Wards, New-York City, New-York State, west of and including Utica, the Western States—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Washington City—on Nineteenth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Tenth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Eleventh (Company B) and Thirteenth Wards, New-York City, and New-York State, between Albany and Utica—on Nineteenth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8¼ o'clock P. M., precisely.

Eleventh Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Fourteenth Ward, New-York City, Albany, Troy, Cohoes and vicinity—on Eighteenth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8½ o'clock P. M., precisely.

Twelfth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Eighteenth Ward, New-York City, and New-York State, between New-York City and Albany—on Eighteenth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 8¾ o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Fourth Division, under command of Marshal ROBERT MURRAY, will form as follows:

The Thirteenth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Second and Third Wards, New-York City, and the Staten Island Battalion, on Seventeenth-street, south side, right on the Fifth-avenue, at 9 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Fourteenth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the First Ward, (second company,) on Seventeenth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 9¼ o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Fifteenth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Fifth and Seventh Wards, New-York City, and Western District of Brooklyn, on Sixteenth-street, south side, at 9½ o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Sixteenth Sub-Division, comprising the Wide-Awakes of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, New-York City and the Eastern District of Brooklyn, on Sixteenth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 9¾ o'clock P. M., precisely.

It is indispensably necessary that each Sub-Division should form at the time above set forth, and any Company not promptly in line will lose the position assigned it by the Marshal commanding the Division, and be forced to take a position in one of the rear Divisions, and some Company forming promptly in the next Sub-Divisions will be substituted in the place of the dilatory Company.

The Marshals of each Division are particularly enjoined to make arrangements for the reception at the various depots of visiting companies and for escorting them to the place of formation.

A National salute will be fired at 6 o'clock, P. M. Ten minutes thereafter the signal will be given for the first Sub-Division to march; as soon as the first Sub-Division has passed, the second Sub-Division will follow, and each Sub-Division in its turn, with an interval or space between each Sub-Division.

THE ROUTE OF THE MARCH

Will be through Fifth Avenue, Eighth street, Broadway, Park Row, Chatham street, East Broadway, Grand street, Bowery, Third Avenue, and 14th street to Union-square.

No derisive caricature, transparency or device calculated to give offence, will be permitted in the pageant, and no person not in uniform will be allowed in the ranks. Ribald expressions or demonstrations are unworthy the notice of Wide-Awakes.

Each section will have a front of sixteen men.

Fireworks in the ranks will be prohibited until the line is in full marching order.

On the day of parade Commandants will be acquainted with the signals to be used on the line of march.

The Grand Marshal and Division Marshals will be in session daily until after the parade from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., at No. 618 Broadway.

The Aids to the Grand Marshal will be in attendance at the same time.

The Board of Officers, will meet this Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the "City" Wide-Awakes, No. 628 Broadway.

A diagram of the Division formation will be ready on Monday evening and a copy thereof will be furnished the Commandants of visiting companies on their arrival in the City, together with the orders, giving necessary instructions.

Detailed instructions will be given in subsequent orders.

The following persons have been designated as aids to the Grand Marshal: Messrs. Wm. Peel, Isaac Jollie, Minthorne Tompkins, John Keyser, John Quackenbush, F. J. White, Col. Samuel C. Thompson, Daniel D. Conover, Charles N. Clark, Hugh Gardiner, N. O. Parks, Wm. Carlock, Governeur Carr, John J. Shaw, J. Salis Rittenband, James M. Boyd, Merwin R. Brewer, Fred. F. Thompson, Matt. D. Green, Wm. H. Anthon, S. Lee Perkins, Lewis Watts, Jr., Rans. VanValkenburg, W. F. T. Chapman, F. J. Tucker, Hamlin Babcock, Benton H. Martin, and M. Eyre Foye.

By order of the Grand Marshal.
WM. MARTIN GILLESPIE, Adjutant.

TACTICS OF THE NEW-YORK "WIDE-AWAKES."

MANNER OF FORMING COMPANY IN ONE RANK.

The men being assembled on their parade ground, the First Sergeant will command

Fall in.

The privates will now take their position, (torches, light infantry shoulder,) faced to the right—the tallest man on the right, the shortest on the left.

When this is effected, the First Sergeant will command Front Face, when all face to the front.

First Sergeant will now command, Right Dress, when each man will turn his head slightly but briskly, to the right, head erect, without moving the body, and align himself by the right. At the command

Front,

the head and eyes will be turned directly to the front.

The First Sergeant will now call the roll, after which he will present the company to the Captain.

The Captain will now divide the company into sections of ten each, including the guide, who will be placed on the right of the section; he will also place the Lieutenants on the right of the guide of each section, the Senior Lieutenant on the right of the right section, the Second Lieutenant on the right of the left section; the other Lieutenants will be placed in command of sections at the discretion of the Commandant.

TO FORM COMPANY IN TWO RANKS.

The company being in one rank, the Captain will command

1. *In two ranks, form Company.* 2. *Left face.* 3. *March.*

At the command Left Face, all the Lieutenants step to the rear, except the First Lieutenant, the privates face to the left, except the file on the extreme left, who will stand fast. At the command March, the second file from the left will place himself in the rear of the file on the left, the next man on the right of the left file the fourth man in his rear, and so on until complete; when the Captain will command Front Face, all face to the front—the First Lieutenant commands Right Dress, and when the company are properly aligned, will command, Front.

TO PASS FROM TWO RANKS INTO ONE.

The company being in two ranks, the Captain will command

1. *In one rank, form Company.* 2. *Right (or Left) Face.* 3. *March.*

At the command Face, the Company will face to the right, (or left.) At the word March the leading man will march off twice the length of the Company and halt, the man in the rear taking position in the front, and all will resume their position in one rank as before—the Captain will then command Front-Face. The First Lieutenant will now align them as before, and the Lieutenants will assume their original positions.

TO MARCH BY A FLANK.

The Company being faced to the front, the Captain will command,

Company Right (or Left) Face. 2. *Forward March.*

At the command Face, the Company will face according to direction; commandants of sections will, if faced to the right, take position on the left of the guide of their section, if to the left, on the right of the left file of their section.

Faced to Right.

At the command march, the Company will at once step off together with the left foot. In marching by a flank, never permit a greater distance than thirteen inches to intervene between the breast and back of the man in advance. And the better to keep the proper step, the man in the rear, instead of looking at the feet, should keep his eyes between the shoulders of the man in advance; the motion of the body is by this means ascertained. This rule will always be observed.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION BY FILE.

The Company being in march by flank, as above, the Captain will command,

By File Left (or Right.) 2. *March.*

At the command March, the right guide and officer will turn to the right or left.

THE COMPANY BEING IN MARCH BY THE FLANK, TO FORM ON RIGHT INTO LINE.

The Company being in march by a flank the Captain will command,

On Right by File into Line. 2. *March.*

At the command March, the right guide will face to the right, march forward six paces and halt, the First Lieutenant placing himself on the right of the guide, the second file will pass the space occupied by the guide, face to the right, march forward and place himself on the left guide; the next file will pass the space occupied by those who preceded him, face to the right and march forward, the others will march forward and advance in the same manner until the line is formed.

TO BREAK INTO COLUMN BY SECTIONS.

The Company being at a halt, the Captain will command

By Section Right-wheel. 2. *March.*

At the first command Commandants of Sections will throw themselves in front of their Sections. At the command March, the guide on the pivot flank will face to the right. The guide on the wheeling flank will step out full twenty-eight inches, the men of the Section will step off together with the left foot, each man casting his eye toward the wheeling flank, and lightly touching the elbow of the man towards the pivot. The Commander of each Section will cause his Section to halt before it arrives at the base of alignment, and, placing the guide of the wheeling flank on a line with the pivot flank, and also on the line of the left guide of the preceding Section, will command Left-Dress, align the section, and take position in front of it.

TO MARCH IN COLUMN BY SECTIONS.

The Company being wheeled into column by Sections.

Column Forward. 2. *Guide Left.* 3. *March.*

At the command March, the column moves forward; the guides are particularly enjoined to preserve the wheeling distance between the Sections, and to march in a line with the guide that precedes them.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION TO THE RIGHT WHILE MARCHING IN COLUMN.

The Company being in march in column of Sections, the Captain will command

Change Direction to the Right (or Left.) Guide Right (or Left.)

(Movements in column will always be by a wheel; the guide will always be on the wheeling flank.)

At the command March, the Commandant of First Section will repeat the command March; the Section will now wheel in the same manner as from a halt, except the touch of the elbow will be toward the wheeling flank instead of the pivot, and the pivot man will now make steps of nine inches, and describe the arc of a small circle while conforming himself to the wheeling flank. The rear Sections will wheel on the same ground occupied by the First Section.

THE COMPANY BEING IN COLUMN BY SECTIONS, TO CAUSE IT TO MARCH BY A FLANK IN THE SAME DIRECTION.

The Company being in Column by Sections in march, the Captain will command:

By the Right Flank, File Left. 2. *March.*

At the first command the Commandants of Sections will immediately go to the right of their Sections to direct it. At the command March, each Section will face to the right, and immediately file to the left.

THE COMPANY BEING IN MARCH BY THE FLANK, TO FORM BY SECTION INTO LINE.

The Company being in march by the right flank, the Captain will command,

By Section into Line. 2. *March.*

At the first command Commandants of Sections will throw themselves in front of their respective Sections, and repeat the command. At the command March, each Section will advance diagonally into column, without running; this is done by making a half face to the left and marching directly forward.

The Captain will now command—Guide Left.

TO BREAK INTO OPEN COLUMN OF MARCH.

The Company being in column at a halt, the Captain will direct the Commandants of Sections to count off, when the men of each Section will count off from right to left; when this is accomplished, the Captain will command,

Even Files to the Rear. 2. *March.*

At the command March, the even files will march backwards three paces, and halt opposite the space vacated by them in the front rank.

At the command Forward March the column will move forward in that position—Guide Left.

TO ADVANCE BY RANK IN OPEN COLUMN.

The Company being in open column in march, the Captain will command

Advance by Rank. 2. *March.*

At the command March the Commanders of Sections will direct the front rank to Mark Time, and the rear rank to Forward; the rear rank of each Section now advances six paces and Mark Time; the front rank (now the rear) advances six paces and Mark Time; each rank will now advance as soon as the advance mark time: thus alternating until the command Forward March or Halt is given. If the command Forward is given the Company will resume their march in open columns as before.

TO ADVANCE BY REAR SECTION TO FRONT IN OPEN COLUMN WHILE ON THE MARCH.

The Company being in open column in march, the Captain will command,

Prepare to Advance by Rear Section. 2. *Rear Files Cover.* 3. *Rear Section Forward March.*

At the second command the rear files will make a side step to the right and cover the file in advance. At the third command the whole column will mark time, except the rear Section, which will advance as follows:

The right files of rear Section will pass from the rear to the front to the right of the Company; the next files will pass through the open spaces at the same time to the front and align themselves on the right files; the now rear Section, as soon as the former rear Section passes, will perform the same manœuvre, and the other Sections will follow in regular order.

TO RESUME THE OPEN COLUMN.

The Captain will command

Forward March.

At the command March the rear files will make a side step to the left and cover the interval.

TO RESUME THE CLOSE COLUMN.

The Company being in open column of march, the Captain will command

Even Files into Line. 2. *March.*

The odd files mark time and the even files step up into places, when the Commanders of Sections will command Forward March.

THE RAIL FENCE MOVEMENT.

The Company being in march by flank will simply pass from one side of the street or road to the other and reverse.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

GAVIT & Co., No. 114 Broadway, have just published an elegantly engraved Wide-Awake Certificate of Membership, the design of which embraces portraits of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, "the procession in front of the Capitol, after the inauguration," a full-length Wide-Awake captain and a full-length private, an eye, an eagle, mails, the East, West, &c., which is highly recommended by the leaders of the Wide-Awakes.

The Fusion Movement—A Mass Meeting Decided Upon.

The Committee of Fifteen appointed by the Cooper Institute Union meeting held a meeting at the Assay office, on Saturday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the utility of calling for a mass ratification meeting. After a brief consultation they decided to issue a call for a meeting, to be held in Cooper Institute on Monday evening next. It is claimed that all the political organizations opposed to the Republicans will take part in the meeting. The Committee of which DEAN RICHMOND is the head will meet soon, to take action upon the seven names added to the electoral ticket. They have already informed the Committee of Fifteen that they will adopt the six district electors, but say they cannot speak for the elector at large, for the reason that they have not obtained Chancellor WALWORTH'S resignation.

The Mozart Hall Primary Elections.

The Mozart Hall section of the City Democracy held primary meetings on Saturday evening, and elected delegates to the several Conventions. The County Convention will meet at Mozart Hall this evening.

Sixth District Republican Convention.

The Sixth District Republican Convention met again at No. 618 Broadway, on Saturday evening, and after a long debate concerning the contesting delegates from the Eleventh Ward, adjourned to Monday night.

Judge Edmonds Declines.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

TO BIRAM HARNEY, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* During my recent attendance in the Court of Appeals I learned that I had been put in nomination for the office of Recorder by the Republican Judical Convention, and I avail myself of the moment of my return to town, through you, to address the Convention on the subject.

A few days before you met I was told that Mr. BONNEY declined to be a candidate for office of the Supreme Court, and I was asked if I would take it. I promptly answered no, under no circumstances; that the office had nearly killed me when I was in it, and to take it now, when its duties had so largely increased, would soon finish me.

In reply to my rather curt refusal, some remark was made about the duty each one owed to the public. I acknowledged that, but did not see how that duty should point only to that position; if there was any one that I would take it would be that of Recorder, because there I could do so much good.

Out of this remark I discovered that an inference had been drawn that I would accept the post, and I endeavored to correct that impression at once. Still, I have been nominated, and that under circumstances which awakens in me the liveliest sense of the respect paid to me.

The office of Recorder of this City is the most important judicial position in the State, and is the best paid. It can properly be filled only by one possessed of unapproachable integrity, of profound legal knowledge and great judicial sagacity, for the Court over which the Recorder presides is the most important Criminal Court on this Continent, and can exert greater influence on the public peace and the lives and liberty of our citizens than all the other Courts in this City put together, and I appreciate the confidence reposed in me by deeming me worthy of so resposible a position.

But still I do not see how I can accept it.

If I could be assured that I should be defeated at the election, I would cheerfully consent to be your candidate; but I am afraid I should be elected, and it is out of that fear that my refusal springs.

I am aware how much good I could do in the office; but it would take time to place the court in the condition which I should aim to give it, and I am persuaded that that time would not be afforded me.

My tenure of office would be only three years.

While on the bench I should of course be withdrawn from political action, and could not resort to the usual means to secure my continuance in it; while, on the other hand, ambitious aspirants for the position would be restrained by no such consideration, and would easily oust me long before I could give any permanency to the character I should aim to give my court.

It is owing to this cause, doubtless, that since our adoption of the practice of judicial elections, not a single Justice of the Supreme Court has been re-elected in this City; out of fourteen Justices of the Superior Court, only four have been reelected, and a Recorder never. I could expect no exemption in my case from this seemingly inevitable fate of the Judiciary in this City, and I must calculate on being removed long before attaining the end—the prospect of which could alone induce me to take the office.

Besides, the shortness of the term would continually subject me to the imputation of shaping my decisions in reference to a reelection. I experienced this at the close of my judical career, and I had abundant cause to know that I was thereby shorn of my independence, and my usefulness was impaired. I felt this so keenly that I then resolved never to undergo it again.

I have already been made aware of the anxiety there is in many to have me take the place, and in coming to a determination on the subject, I have endeavored to avoid all selfish considerations. I have therefore dwelt but little, even in my own mind, on the pecuniary sacrifice it would be to me, or on the disturbance that would ensue to a business that I have been fortunate enough to build up around me, and which supplies me with all I want, yet leaves me in full freedom to act on all occasions according to my conceptions of what is best; and have been governed by considerations which I owe it to the Convention frankly to mention, even at the hazard of being misunderstood. When I spoke of the good I could do as a motive for accepting the place, I had in my mind the cases, so frequent in our criminal courts, of innocence unjustly accused, and often struck down because unfriended and unprotected, and I could easily imagine the gratification that would flow from being able to guard it in its hour of peril. But until I saw there was a possibility of being inducted into the office, I did not look far enough to see the whole ground, and to become aware that, in much the greater number of instances, it would be my destiny to condemn rather than relieve. It would be painful to me thus to sit in judgment on my fellow man, and to condemn when I would far rather pity and forgive and endeavor to reform.

When I now recall my past judicial career, where the administration of criminal justice was of rare, and not as it would be here, of constant occurrence, I find that the most vivid feeling I have is the painful recollection of the many cases in which I was called upon to condemn and punish the erring.

I do not see how I could bear that again, and especially the greatly increased amount of it that would naturally flow from the peculiar jurisdiction of the court.

It is this consideration more than all others which has influenced me to decline this nomination, and I have been thus free and frank in stating my reasons because I have felt my doing so was the only compensation I could render to the Convention whose wishes I am obliged to disappoint. For their kindness to me I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. W. EDMONDS.

Movements of Senator Seward.

ST. JOSEPH, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Gov. SEWARD arrived here last night, and left this morning for the East. He made no speech.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 30.

Senator SEWARD and Gen. NYE arrived here at a late hour last night, and were escorted to Barnum's Hotel by several hundred Wide Awakes, although no public notice was given of their arrival. They leave by the early train to-morrow morning for Chicago, where Mr. SEWARD speaks on Tuesday next.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Sept. 28.

Among the prominent speakers present to-day, besides Messrs. DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, were Gov. TOD, of Ohio; Gov. DIXON, of Kentucky; Judge CLINTON, of Tennessee; Mr. SWEETZER, of Ohio; Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois; Mr. SCHNABLE, of Pennsylvania. The torchlight procession and display of fireworks to-night were very fine. Mr. DOUGLAS leaves to-morrow morning for Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The booming of cannon shortly after noon to-day announced the arrival of Mr. DOUGLAS. He was received at the levée by a large multitude and escorted to the Louisville Hotel. He addressed some thirty thousand people at Preston's Woods, charging that Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would be responsible if LINCOLN was elected, as they were both working to that end. He showed the inconsistency of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE inviting him to advocate "Popular Sovereignty" in Kentucky in 1855, indorsing his views then, and now denouncing them as a rotten plank in the Democratic Platform. Mr. DOUGLAS said Mr. BRECKINRIDGE sacrificed himself to the bolters, who would not vote for him in the Regular Convention, but who, after seceding, knowing they could not elect their candidate took him up to kill him off. Mr. DOUGLAS spoke an hour and a half, and was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause.

Bonfires are burning before the Court-House, and in several streets, this evening. The *Enquirer* Office is brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags, and the Douglas men are in high spirits at the achievement of their candidate.

The Nashville train, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, while going out, this morning, was thrown off the track by a fiendish act of somebody. One man was killed, and several badly wounded.

Massachusetts Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Republicans of the Seventh District have nominated DANIEL W. GOOCH for reelection to Congress.

Nomination Declined.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Hon. L. ANDERSON declines the nomination for Congress on the Constitutional Union ticket in the First District. The reason assigned is ill-health.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The Contest in Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota.

State elections of great importance, inasmuch as they will be significant of the probable issue of the Presidential election, occur in several States during the present month. To-day State officers are chosen in Mississippi and Florida; on next Monday, the 8th, South Carolina is to choose members of the Legislature, and on the 9th, Tuesday of next week, State elections will be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota.

In Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida the contest will be of but little interest. The Breckinridge element predominates largely in the two former, and minor officers only are to be elected.

FLORIDA.

The following are the tickets which will be voted on in Florida to-day:

For Governor.

Breckinridge Dem.	Constitutional Union.
John Milton.	Gen. Edward Hopkins.
For Congress.	
R. B. Hilton.	Hon. Ben. F. Allen.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The election in Pennsylvania is for Governor, Members of the Legislature and Members of Congress. The Gubernatorial tickets are:

People's.	Democratic.
Andrew G. Curtin.	Henry D. Foster.

Mr. FOSTER'S utterances on the Squatter Sovereignty question have not been sufficiently explicit to lose him the support of either faction of the Democracy, and the Constitutional Union Party have made no nominations. These are the Congressional nominations:

Dist.	People's.	Democratic.
1.	John M. Butler.	W. E. Lehman.
2.	E. Joy Morris.	J. Brodhead.
3.	J. P. Verree.	J. Kline.
4.	W. D. Kelly.	W. Morgan.
5.	W. M. Davis.	H. Ingersoll.
6.	John Hickman.	P. Frazer Smith.
7.	H. C. Longnecker.	Thos. B. Cooper.
8.		J. R. McKenty, s't tm. / H. E. Ancona, long term.
9.	Thaddeus Stevens.	
10.	J. W. Kellinger.	
11.	Jas. H. Campbell.	John Hughes.
12.	G. U. Scranton.	D. R. Randall.
13.	D. K. Shoemaker.	Phil. Johnson.
14.	G. A. Grow.	
15.	James T. Hale.	Robt. Fleming.
16.	B. F. Junkin.	Jos. Bailey.
17.	E. McPherson.	U. P. Schell.
18.	S. Steel Blair.	Arch'd McAllister.
19.	John Covode.	Darwin Phelps.
20.	Andrew Stewart.	Jesse Lazear.
21.	J. K. Moorhead.	Jas. Kerr.
22.	Robert McKnight.	
23.	J. W. Wallace. / S. Holstein (Ind. Rep.)	W. Holstein.
24.	E. Babbitt.	
25.	John Pattin.	

The following candidates have been advanced by the supporters of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Edward King.	4.	J. B. Robinson.
2.	Hall Fuller.	5.	J. Rittenhouse.
3.	Geo. J. Hamilton.		

OHIO.

Annexed are the State tickets which are to be voted on in Ohio on the 9th:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Supreme Judge.	J. [illegible]hoff.	T. J. S. Smith.
Att'y-General	Jam[illegible]urray.	D. W. Stambaugh.
B. of P. Works.	Levi [illegible]rgent.	Abner L. Backus.

The following are the Congressional tickets, so far as nominations have been made:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	O. M. Spencer.	George H. Pendleton.
2.	J. A. Gurley.	Alex. Long.
3.	S. Craighead.	C. L. Vallandigham.
4.	J. H. Hart.	Wm. Allen.
5.	S. M. Ashley.	Jas. B. Steadman.
6.	D. H. Murphy.	Chilton A. White.
7.	Thomas Corwin.	
8.	S. Shellabarger.	W. B. Telfair.
9.	John Carey.	W. P. Noble.
10.	C. A. Trimble.	W. A. Hutchins.
11.	V. B. Horton.	C. D. Morton.
12.	S. Galloway.	S. S. Cox.
13.	J. Sherman.	Barnabas Burns.
14.	H. G. Blake.	
15.	Wm. Helmick.	Gen. Nugent.
16.	W. P. Cutler.	H. J. Jewett.
17.	T. C. Theaker.	James R. Morris.
18.	Sidney Edgerton.	D. A. Starkweather.
19.	A. G. Riddle.	A. J. Williams.
20.	John Hutchins.	D. M. Wilson.
21.	J. A. Bingham.	George Wells, (Fusion.)

INDIANA.

The following are the State tickets which have been nominated in Indiana:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Henry T. Lane.	T. A. Hendricks.
Lieut. Governor	Oliver P. Morton.	D. Turpie.
Secta'y of State	W. A. Peelle.	W. H. Schlater.
Treas'r of State	J. S. Harvey.	N. F. Cunningham.
Audit'r of State	Albert Lange	T. Ristine.
Attorney-Gen'l	James G. Jones.	O. B. Hood.
Rep't'r S. Court	Benj. Harrison.	M. C. Kerr.
Clerk S. Court	J. P. Jones.	C. O'Brien.
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	Miles J. Fletcher.	S. L. Rugg.

The Congressional nominees are:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	L. Q. Debruler.	John Lord.
2.	J. S. Davis.	J. A. Craven.
3.	W. M. Dunn.	W. M. Dailly.
4.	James L. Yates.	W. S. Holman.
5.	Geo. W. Julian.	W. A. Bickle.
6.	A. G. Porter.	R. L. Walpole.
7.	T. H. Nelson.	D. W. Voorhees.
8.	Albert S. White.	S. C. Wilson.
9.	S. Colfax.	C. W. Cathcart.
10.	William Mitchell.	P. M. Henkle.
11.	J. P. C. Shanks.	Asbury Steele.

IOWA.

The following officers are to be voted for in Iowa on the 9th:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Sec. of State	Elijah Sells.	J. M. Corse.
Treasurer	J. W. Jones.	J. W. Ellis.
Auditor	J. W. Cattell.	G. W. Maxfield.
Reg. of L. Office	A. B. Miller.	Patrick Robb.
Att'y-General	C. C. Nourse.	W. McClintock.
Supreme Judge	Geo. G. Wright.	Jas. Grant.

Annexed are the nominees for Congress:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	S. R. Curtis.	C. C. Cole.
2.	Wm. Vandever.	Ben. M. Samuels.

MINNESOTA.

In Minnesota these tickets are presented:

	Republican.	Democratic.
State Auditor	C. McElrath.	H. Trott.
Clerk Sup. Court	A. J. Van Vorhes.	J. J. Noah.

The Candidates for Congress are:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	C. Aldrich.	J. M. Gilman.
2.	Wm. Wondom.	James George.

MEXICO.

Spanish Intrigues in Favor of Miramon—Increase of the American Squadron in the Gulf.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1860.

The United States steamer *Pocahontas* returned here from New-Orleans at 7 A. M. on the 2d inst., and brought us the most cheering news, viz.: That the Government of the United States, in view of the hostile position assumed by the Spanish Minister, PACHECO, and the senior Spanish naval officer of the fleet now assembled off the island of Sacrificios, towards the Government of JUAREZ, had determined to send a large naval force in the waters adjacent Vera Cruz. I am informed that the vessels which have been ordered to proceed immediately here are: The first-class steam-frigates *Susquehanna* and *Powhatan*, the sailing-frigate *Sabine*, (of 50 guns,) the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, and the two small steamers *Mohawk* and *Wyandotte*. Add to these the flag-ship *Savannah* and steamer *Pocahontas*, and you will perceive that the United States will have quite a respectable and effective squadron within *operating* distance.

It would appear that the Government of the United States, from this recent prompt action in concentrating before Vera Cruz such a large naval force, *is now really in earnest to prevent Spain, or any other European Power, from interfering with the internal affairs of Mexico.* Should the Juarez Government be left free to act in the present juncture, and not be meddled with by European Powers, my firm conviction is, that the Miramon faction has but a brief period in which to continue the torture of its victims!

Now, it is sincerely to be desired that the Government of the United States has given Flag-Officer JARVIS, commanding the Home Squadron, the most definite instructions relative to the landing of Spanish troops, the blockade of the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico, and their reduction and occupation by Spanish forces—simply because these orders should be assumed by a responsible head, no less than the Government of the United States. There can be no doubt that, in such an emergency as the one above mentioned, the people of the United States would fully sustain their Government in such a responsible step, which would be rendered necessary and important by the exigencies of the case. If the Spanish Government really intend to carry their threats into execution, then we may expect the landing of their troops, the blockade of the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico, and the occupation of Vera Cruz some time during the month of November next—unless, indeed, the Government of the United States have in contemplation the prevention of such an outrageous proceeding.

Since my last letter was dispatched by the English steamer to Havana, on the 1st inst., I learn (through a private source, but, I think, well-informed) that the Spanish Minister, PACHECO, now professes to be greatly astonished and displeased with the action of the captain of the *Isabel Cattolica*—then the senior Spanish naval officer in command here—respecting his demands upon the Juarez Government in the *Maria Concepcion* affair. PACHECO, I understand, now says that officer exceeded his instructions. So far so good; and if this denial of PACHECO should prove to be true, then the facts of the case and its results show conclusively that PACHECO has one set of instructions, and the Commander of the Squadron of Spain another. I presume that PACHECO'S are direct from the Spanish Government, whilst the naval officer's are from the Captain-General of Cuba, who, perhaps, is under the impression that he is best serving His Most Catholic Majesty's mistress, as well as PACHECO, by keeping up "a fire in the rear." The demand has only resulted in a disgraceful failure for the agents of Spain.

But what is Señor PACHECO about, following the coat-tail of MIRAMON? He is endeavoring to "patch up" a Government for MIRAMON; the sole object being (as PACHECO himself declares—"any kind of a Government,") to obtain the ratification of the *Spanish-Almonte* Treaty! which, as the Spanish Government seems to think, would insure the placing in the Presidency of Mexico (or upon the throne) their tool, ALMONTE. This might be done by Spanish troops and war vessels; but it would not give peace and stability to this wretched country. Mr. PACHECO'S views and opinions have no doubt materially changed since the last severe and successive defeats of MIRAMON.

The U. S. steam frigate *Susquehanna* arrived here at 8 o'clock A. M., 4th inst., in ten and a half days from New-York, steaming the whole distance, it being calm, with only occasional light winds. Her officers appear to be very much disappointed at the *diversion* of the ship from her appointed and anticipated pleasant cruise in the Mediterranean. But I hear that the officers of the flag-ship *Savannah* fully expected to receive, by the *Pocahontas*, their "home orders."

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

English and American Railways—Comparison of their Cost and Economy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks on this subject, in the TIMES of the 19th, referring to the London *Spectator's* comments on the superiority of American lines, were certainly correct in their general import—that is to say, they show what great results can be produced with little money. But there are many explanatory facts which really put a very different construction upon the simple statement that British roads cost a pound where American roads cost a dollar. It is very gratifying to Americans to hear that they are actually possessed of nearly thirty thousand miles of railway, constructed in a new and growing country, at a cost which even now enables many of them to pay, while the English railway system is so loaded down by an enormous capital account, that the greatest traffic it can possibly accommodate, will never produce a large dividend. But it does not follow that the American lines cannot be improved—it does not follow that they are not the most expensively worked lines on the face of the globe, and that their small cost has been largely due to the fortunate absence of those features which have made English railways so expensive—features which have no reference whatever to the cost of *working* railways, such as land damages and parliamentary expenses. How strange it is, after these facts have been so generally and fully explained, that the mass of "railway men" condemn the whole English railroad system, because landholders extorted exorbitant prices for right of way, and because English shareholders have been saddled with so much non-producing property. Will the trains be more cheaply worked because the land over which they run cost $46,000 a mile? Will locomotives consume less fuel because it cost $7,500 a mile to lobby a charter through Parliament? These are the items of expense which have loaded the English lines with such a unwieldy capital—items which would build and equip a *first-class* American line, including right of way and all incidentals—items which have no reference to that physical thing, track and rolling stock, which is either to waste or to earn money. The fact is that the simple English *railway*—the structure which we have to deal with in practice, did not cost even *twice* as much as the American railway, instead of five times as much, as might be inferred from an unexplained statement of relative costs. I am provided with an abundance of facts and figures, which I can at any time authenticate, with reference to these matters, but I will not occupy your space with them at present. I wish only to remark generally, that withholding money as it has been withheld from the track and machinery of American railways, for the purpose of reducing first cost, is the most suicidal policy that can possibly be adopted. The cost of hauling a passenger or a ton of goods a mile in England, is about one-half what it is in America, and the reason is clearly because English roads are better constructed, and require less power to do the work—it is certainly not because the English shareholders were swindled out of $50,000 a mile for land and lobbying, or because such men as BRUNEL made long tunnels and Roman viaducts and palatial stations, merely as works of art, where small detours and simpler structures would have answered just as well. The cost of repairs, also, is about one-half per train mile in England what it is here. These differences are rapidly decreasing; some of our lines have very greatly decreased their working expenses during the last two years, but in no single instance has this been the result of cheapening construction and equipment. In every instance it has been chiefly due to *putting more money* into them. Iron bridges are taking the place of wooden bridges, expensive locomotives are taking the place of cheap locomotives, mud road beds are superceded by ballasted road beds, costly rails are supplanting cheap rails, and an increase of *first* cost in all departments, from locomotive boilers down to the spikes in the sleepers, is the price of economical *working*. Our lines have been too cheaply built—this is now universally acknowledged by the best railway managers. I do not hesitate to say that some of our lines have been *ruined* and sold out, simply because they did not cost enough—simply for the want of better and necessarily more expensive way and equipment.

These differences have been chiefly due to the superior track of British lines. The American locomotives of the best class are certainly equal to those abroad in most respects, and decidedly superior in others, as has been truly set forth in the TIMES on other occasions. But the power required to draw trains, and the money required to renew wheels and axles and rails, and equipment generally, on our cheap lines, has been frightful to contemplate; it is not precedented in any other country; it has literally eaten up the earnings of the roads, and has plunged some of them into bankruptcy. And the employment of cheap men in the mechanical department, is a part of the same cheap system which we are just now struggling to repair. For example—one of a hundred—on a certain Wisconsin line, the counting-room officials "reduced expenses" by employing a cheap master mechanic. After a year or two, a more enlightened management requested him to resign, and put an "expensive" man in his place. The works of the former were as follows: He had allowed 84 tons of old iron to accumulate in the machine-shop; out of 47 new engines, he left not more than 20 in economical running order, while 12 stood disabled in one house, and three were thrown away, out in the lot. The works of the second man were as follows: In less than two years he had put 33 engines in the best running order, having rebuilt several of them, and had worked 40 miles *more* road at a *less* total cost, during the last year, of $22,000.

There are other facts about expensive materials; —while, last season, rails were selling to American buyers, in England, at £5 10s. per ton—rails which anybody would guarantee to wear out in six months—the Eastern Counties Railway of England was paying £11 10s. for rails guaranteed to last seven years. An American manager of the recent counting-room class would be turned out quickly enough if he should pay £11 10s. for rails in England, but "reducing expenses" by getting them at half that cost, or of installing a cheap master mechanic would have established his reputation as a "shrewd railroad man." On a certain Western line the early management covered themselves with glory by getting a lot of cheap engines—a great bargain. To-day those engines have cost, for repairs, nearly enough to have maintained good engines and bought as many more—they have been almost entirely rebuilt.

But I will not trespass upon your time by further illustrations. If I have, in these hasty reflections, but approximately set forth the great idea that the best is the cheapest, I shall hope to have lent a hand to the as yet small but noble body of American railway managers, who are at this time waging desperate warfare against counting-room stubbornness and old fogyism, and by whose efforts alone our railways will one day be made really economical institutions.

While your remarks, as directed against the useless expenditure of money in building English railways cannot be questioned, I think I have shown good cause for classing myself among those who doubt the comparative economy of the American railway system. A. L. H.

NEW-YORK, Sept., 1860.

RAILROADS IN MARYLAND.

Condition and Prospects of Maryland Railroads.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1860.

It is matter of high gratification to know that our prominent works of internal improvement are most encouragingly in the onward march of prosperity. The last regular monthly statement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, including the month of August, shows an increased gross earning of nearly $80,000, compared with the same month last year. This is the result of good management upon the part of Mr. GARRETT, its President, and of increased tonnage, travel, &c. It likewise indicates improved healthiness in trade generally. The original cost of this great work—as you are aware among the first that was built, therefore an experimental enterprise—involves about $32,000,000. It was, really, the pioneer, from whose untried costly experiments other similar works profited. Were the same road to be built over again, taking advantage of the vast progress made in the art of constructing railways, it could be done for one-half the original expenditure. Notwithstanding so enormous an investment of capital, the Company is now paying regular semi-annual dividends of three per cent., and has, in addition, paid recently an extra dividend to original shareholders of thirty per cent. Its finances are now in a most healthful condition, and its management approved by all *bona fidely interested* therein. A few grumblers and fault-finders occasionally ventilate their splenetic effervescence against Mr. GARRETT; but they are like mosquitoes upon an elephant's back, unfelt and harmless. If the road continues progressing as it has done, a year or two hence will find its annual receipts over five millions of dollars, nearly one-half of which can be put down to clear profit

The Northern Central Railway, which runs direct from Baltimore to Sunbury, in Pennsylvania, connecting there with other roads, giving us complete connection with the Northern Lakes and the Great West, is our next most important work of internal improvement. Its resources are vast and daily augmenting. An evidence of this fact may be seen in the rapid advance of its stock shares during six or eight months past, from $14 up to $23—about the present price. Unfortuitous circumstances heretofore existing have prevented this Company from paying dividends, but I am informed it is gradually approaching a point which must enable it to do so. The capital invested is between eight and nine millions of dollars.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Wilmington continues to do a steadily increasing business. This work is chiefly owned by Northern capitalists. A bridge is wanted across the Susquehanna to complete its prosperity and facilities. A rival railway, partially constructed, and in progress, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, contemplate a formidable opposition to this work. Its management, however, is highly acceptable.

The Western Maryland Railroad is now in active working from Baltimore to Finksville, a distance of some twenty-four miles, giving earnest of decided prosperity. This work is now being constructed, and when completed will terminate at Hagerstown, in the western region of our State, a distance of eighty miles. It runs through a highly-cultivated and populous country, and when fully opened must bring to Baltimore a large amount of trade now enjoyed by Philadelphia and New-York. The City Council recently indorsed a half-million dollars of its Bonds. With other contemplated railway openings from Hagerstown, uniting with through Southern roads, this work promises to shorten the distance between here and New-Orleans fifty to sixty miles.

Our City Passenger Railways are in the full tide of successful operation, doing a very large and profitable business. Additional routes are being constructed. When completed throughout the entire city, the city's revenue from the one-fifth gross receipts will not be less than $70,000 annually, which, as you perceive, will soon supply funds for a splendid park.

FROM BERMUDA.

Legislative Doings—Salaries Going Up—Gardening for Christmas—An American Schooner in Distress—Departure of Convicts—State of the Convict Establishment—Arrival from Trinidad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BERMUDA, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

A chance vessel—the *Avosetta*, from Turks Islands for New-York—has called off these Islands to-day, affording an opportunity for me to communicate with your readers.

Our Legislature is still in session, and has just made our revenue officials to "clap their hands with joy." The Receiver-General has got an addition of £150 sterling to his salary, making it £450, or about $2,200. Revenue Officers 1, 2 and 3 each get $100 additional, making the salary of No. 1 $700, and those of Nos. 2 and 3 $600 each. Assistant Receiver-General gets an addition of $250, making his salary $1,100, which does not include another analogous office which yields him $150 more. The Treasury Clerk, a most obliging and efficient officer, has got $150 additional, making his allowance $750 a year.

The $10,000 voted for the reception of the Prince has, in consequence of his declining to come, reflowed into our Treasury; or, I should say, the greater part of it—the money being in hand. The officials above named receive accordingly, and without the least show of reluctance, a golden shower.

Gardeners are preparing for an early planting of vegetables of every kind, leading us to anticipate salad, turnips, green-peas and other tempting things in that way by the festive Christmas time.

A fine American schooner has put in here in distress, flour laden. It is the *B. B. Bean*, from Richmond bound to Rio Janeiro. She experienced a very severe gale on the 7th and 8th, as I learn, in lat. 37° 32' to 34° 34' and long. 69° 40' to 66°—broke bowsprit, split sails and became very leaky. In consequence of the seriousness of the leak Capt. MERRILL was forced to make for these Islands, where he arrived on the 13th inst. The vessel is now discharging her cargo of 2,100 bbls. flour.

The ship *Nimrod* left the port of St. George yesterday for Aspinwall.

The ship *Kate Swanton* left these Islands the 17th inst. for Queenstown, Ireland, with 257 convicts, whose terms of transportation are about to expire. There is about to take place a searching inquiry into the management of the convict establishment at this colony, the Chaplain having written to the Colonial Office most deplorable accounts of the condition of of things in the hulks.

The brig *Devonshire* came in yesterday from Trinidad, but brought no other news than this, that cricket-playing was the order of the day among the sporting characters of that Island. Yours, truly, ***.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

MAD FREAKS OF AN IRISH PEER.—The Earl of KINGSTON, on Saturday, the 8th, at the Westminster Police Court, London, was fined 40s. and costs (with the alternative of a month's imprisonment) for assaulting a Policeman, and was also ordered to pay a cab fare. On the Monday following the Earl was brought to the Police Court under the following circumstances: On Sunday morning he went on the Holyhead line of railway, and persisted in walking through a tunnel. The Policeman there would not allow him, and took him to the Police Office. After being kept there for a few hours he was set free, and in the afternoon he went to the Cathedral. Here he would not take his hat off, and he was removed by force. He was then taken to the Royal Hotel, where he remained all night. The first thing on Monday morning he got out into the streets naked, and was again made captive. About 12 o'clock he went to the Bishop of Chester's palace, and so annoyed his lordship that he requested the police to take charge of him. Upon coming into court the earl went right up to the bench and seated himself with his hat on. He commenced a long, rambling statement—said the Bishop of Chester had insulted the House of Lords through him, and he would bring his lordship to justice at the bar of the House in the next session, and deprive him of his living. He intended to write to his friends, Messrs. BRIGHT and COBDEN, to bring the matter before the House. Bishops had no right to be seated in that House, and he would see that it should be altered. He was going to write to his lawyer, Lord CHELMSFORD, to enter an action against the Holyhead Railway Company for £100,000 for insulting him. Two medical gentlemen of the city having certified that he was of unsound mind, the magistrates signed an order for his removal to the County Asylum.

LORD BYRON'S GRANDSON AS A MACHINIST.—We lately published, as an item of foreign gossip, the somewhat curious fact that Lord WENTWORTH, a grandson of Lord BYRON, was employed at Mr. JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL'S works. The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, assuming to speak with authority, publishes in reference thereto the following statement. It says: "When we saw Lord OCKHAM, now Baron WENTWORTH, a few months since, he was at work at the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company's establishment, at Blackwall, cutting bolts at 24s., or less than $6 a week. The Baron WENTWORTH is 22 or 23 years of age, and appears to inherit his grandfather's taste for gin; but, as for his "taste and talent for mechanics," those who know him best pronounce him a "poor tool." It is true that he was employed for a while at Mr. JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL'S works, where his example to the rest of the hands was by no means worty of imitation. He lodged with the head pattern-maker, towhom he had often expressed the strongest desire to become the skipper of a coal barge on the Thames. Lord OCKHAM ran, or walked, away from SCOTT RUSSELL'S, to Aberdeen, 550 miles north of London, where, for one month, he indulged his 'taste and talent for mechanics' in a menial employment in a machine shop. He then came to New-York, and worked there for two months in a machine shop, with the usual results—drunkenness and discharge. He contrived to get back to London, and may, very likely, have left the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company's Works, for better wages in Woolwich Arsenal. At Blackwall, he was often dead drunk, although he would then manage to hoist the American colors over his lodging, to be hauled down, on the return of soberness, for the Union Jack. How much love there may be at the bottom of all this, we cannot say."

SENDING WATCHMAKERS TO REPAIR STEAM ENGINES.—The special correspondent of the *Times* gives an amusing account of the attempts of the Chinese to work the engines of the *Cormorant*, the British vessel sunk last year in the Pei-ho. The Chinese, it seems, succeeded in raising the sunken vessel. Then they built a boat, into which they transferred the *Cormorant's* engines. But, alas! they would not work, and do one could set them going. So SANG-HOLIN-SIN sent down four watchmakers from Peking. "You are accustomed to machines," said he; "set that barbarian machine to work or I will cut off your heads." The unhappy watchmakers succeeded in lighting the fires and inducing the smoke to ascend through the funnel. This seems to have contented their taskmaster, for, though the engines are not working, we have no account of the watchmakers' decapitation.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.—A Milan journal, published in French, called *Les Nationalités*, prints information direct from Ancona, to the effect that thirty chests or coffers had arrived there, branded "Military objects," forwarded from Rome. These objects were suspected to be valuables, belonging to ANTONELLI and others of the Roman Court, meant for shipment to Trieste. Such distrust of French promised protection within the walls of the Eternal City involves insult as well as ingratitude.

THE ATTACK ON MONTE CHRISTO.—The vessel that undertook this piratical raid was the *Orwell*, a British steamer belonging to the Mayor of Hull. After her adventurous voyage she was captured off Messina on the 29th inst., by her Britannic Majesty's war steamer *Scylla*, and brought up to Naples by a prize crew, which had been put on board of her. The so-called "Garibaldians" on board were nearly all Americans and Englishmen, and were detained as prisoners.

RESULT, IN PARIS, OF SUNDAY NON-OBSERVANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* remarks: "The Sabbath is, I think, less observed in Paris, in some repects, than I remember it ever to have been. It is certainly no holiday for the masons and bricklayers. On the Boulevard des Capucines, in the Rue Vivienne, and in various other important thoroughfares, building goes on upon Sunday just as on other days."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 9, to render decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—(BONNEY, J.)—Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive, demurrers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 405, 1360, 1373, 1379, 1393, 813, 1399, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 809, 539, 15, 801, 575, 727, 745, 987, 203, 1197, 873, 613, 1136, 1157, 1102, 101, 1021. *Part II.*—Nos. 1206, 1214, 1318, 1348, 1012½, 1012, 1008, 858, 1204, 1270, 1224, 1314, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1376, 1380, 1382, 1021.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—(Supervisor's Room.)—Nos. 413, 1219, 1221, 517, 521, 523, 525, 529, 531, 535, 535¼, 537, 541, 547, 549. *Part II.*—(Room No. 16 New City Hall.)—Nos. 418, 112, 646, 668, 670, 674, 670, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—(BRADY, J.)—Nos. 1645, 1673, 2055, 2056, 2059, 2060, 2062, 1856, 363, 2591, 2061, 1730, 1935, 405, 1763 373. *Part II.*—Nos. 295, 325, 345, 1972, 3001, 1968, 7, 1735, 1870, 310, 311, 1646, 1882, 1992, 2071.

The Criminal Courts for October.

TWENTY-FOUR MURDER CASES TO BE DISPOSED OF—THE HEAVIEST CRIMINAL CALENDAR ON RECORD—BEN. WOOD, BILLY MULLIGAN, AND THE STADT THEATRE IN DIFFICULTIES.

The October Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, commences to-day, before Judge INGRAHAM. The calendar is fearfully heavy, and with crimes of the highest magnitude. For instance, there are already indicted for murder the following parties:

Barnet Cole,	Edward Cromie,
Thomas Downing,	Thomas Wood,
Lawrence Ten Eyck,	Edward Hodgson,
William Dunnigan,	Patrick Hogan,
Michael Lenahan,	Charles D. Moresett.

Ten cases.

For manslaughter, the following are indicted: John Eagan, John D. Pfromer (he has been tried once, but the jury could not agree), Daniel W. Lewis, Michael Brenty and John Riley.

For felonious assault and battery, William (Billy) Mulligan and George T. Fennegan have been indicted.

Benjamin Wood and others are indicted, and to be tried for misdemeanor, in violating the law relating to lottery policies. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company are indicted for misdemeanor, as are also the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, for the Pier No. 51 North River affair. Edward Harman and Otto Hoym, proprietors of the Stadt Theatre, are to be tried for a violation of the Sunday law, in permitting performances in their theatre on the Sabbath. Messrs. Fortin, Klein, and others of their actors, are also indicted for participating in the same offence. For arson, in various degrees, for forgery, and other comparatively minor crimes, numerous parties have been indicted. There are two indictments against Wm. W. McIntyre, for an attempt to bribe Alderman Brady.

In the Court of General Sessions, also, which will commence the October term to-day, before Recorder Barnard, the calendar is very heavy, the number of cases of burglary, highway robbery, grand larceny, forgery, assault and battery, and lower offences, exceeding that of any term which has been held of late. The harbor masters, Masten, VanNess, and Arable will be tried this term. The Grand Jury have to act in the following instances which still add to the foregoing long list of murder cases:

Francis Enright, and others, charged with the murder of Daniel Horrigan.

Francis Hoffman, charged with the murder of Diedrich Schumacher, and his wife, Anna Schumacher.

Charles Manhattan, and others, charged with the murder of Richardson Gray.

John F. Williams, charged with the murder of his wife.

John Fitzpatrick, charged with the murder of James Farroll.

Bridget Farroll, charged with the murder of her child.

Martin Halligan, charged with the murder of his wife.

Adam Jager, charged with the murder of Henry Pebler.

John McGough, and his wife, Ann McGough, charged with the murder of Daniel O'Rourke.

Charles *alias* Patrick Dowuell, and George Macdonald, charged with the murder of John M. Copper.

McDonald Allen, charged with manslaughter—in all, including those in which indictments have already been found, twenty-four cases of murder.

The case of Charles Jefferds, charged with the Walton-Matthews murders, has also to come before the Grand Jury this term.

The Common Pleas Court and Court-rooms.

The Judges of the trial term of this Court (which is to open to-day) will find themselves in entirely new halls. During the vacation Judge HILTON has remained in the City as architect-in-chief, for the repair of the Court-rooms; and he has succeeded so well in the enterprise, that one would hardly know the rooms, so great is the improvement. The Judges' seats are lowered two feet, the rooms differently divided and newly decorated, and the Clerk's desk placed immediately in front of the Bench, and surrounded by an iron railing. The Special-Term room has also been rearranged and newly fitted, and is changed to as great an extent as the others. Altogether, the Bench and Bar of this Court may congratulate themselves for the additional comfort and convenience of the rooms as repaired, and return their thanks to Judge HILTON who planned and directed the work.

Personal Taxes.

HOW PAYMENT MAY BE ENFORCED.

Matter of Israel Kahn.—Israel Kahn was assessed for personal taxes in the sum of $98 41. He failed to pay his tax. The receiver of taxes thereupon applied in the Court of Common Pleas for an order committing the delinquent to prison for a contempt in refusing to make the payment. A commitment was granted, and Mr. Kahn was arrested and imprisoned. He then applied to Justice Bosworth, of the Superior Court, upon a *habeas corpus*, to be discharged from the imprisonment. The application was lately argued; and his Honor on Saturday announced his decision. He sustains the commitment as regular and valid, and decides that the respondent must be remanded.

The following is the substance of the opinion rendered.

BOSWORTH J., (after stating the facts.)—The questions are, first, can a person assessed or taxed by reason of his personal property be committed as for a contempt, on account of his neglect to pay such tax; and, second, is such a contempt specially and plainly charged in the commitment in question; and, third, has the said Court of Common Pleas authority to commit for such a contempt?

The act of April 12, 1842, (chap. 318,) declares that "the neglect or refusal to pay such a tax, according to law, shall be held and deemed to be a *neglect or violation of duty, or misconduct*, within the provisions of title 13 of chap. 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

That title declares that "every Court of Record shall have power to punish, by fine and imprisonment, or either, any neglect or violation of duty, or any misconduct, by which the rights or remedies of a party in a cause or matter depending in such Court may be defeated, impaired, impeded, or prejudiced" in the cases enumerated in that title.

The Act of 1842, (*supra*) therefore, makes the neglect to pay a personal tax, a misconduct or violation of duty, which may, in some cases, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either.

The Act of April 18, 1843, (Chap. 23), entitled "An Act for the Collection of Taxes in the City of New-York," provides (p. 320, §12), that "in case of the refusal or neglect of any person to pay any tax imposed on him for personal property," the Receiver of Taxes in the City of New-York, when such a state of facts exists as that section specifies, may "make application, within one year, to the Court of Common Pleas of the County, or to the Supreme Court, to enforce payment of such tax." Section thirteen of the same Act declares that "the Court may impose a fine for the misconduct * * * sufficient in amount for the payment of the tax assessed, and of the cost and expenses of the proceedings authorized by this act to enforce such payment, or punish such misconduct," &c., &c.

It follows, that a person residing in the City of New-York, and taxed upon his personal property, may be punished as for a contempt, on account of his neglect to pay it. Whether, in this case, the decision was right or wrong upon the merits, I cannot inquire. If the commitment specially and plainly charges a contempt for misconduct of this character, and shows that the Court of Common Pleas of this county has adjudged that the said Kahn be committed for it, the statute makes the remanding of Kahn an imperative duty.

The commitment specifies and declares that the Court or Common Pleas has "adjudged" that said Israel Kahn is "guilty of the misconduct" therein specified, to wit, "the neglect by him said," (Kahn) "to pay the personal tax assessed, imposed and confirmed against him for the year 1859," and that he "stand committed to the jail of the City and County of New-York, there to remain charged upon the said misconduct until he shall have paid" said tax, being $98 41, and the costs and expenses of the proceedings, being $26 30, and that a warrant issue for that purpose.

Whatever of informality there may be in the language of the commitment, it is specially and plainly charged in the commitment that the Common Pleas has adjudged him guilty of the misconduct defined by the statutes of 1842 and 1843, and has also adjudged that he be imprisoned until he pay two specified sums, and that a warrant issue to carry such adjudication into effect.

The Court of Common Pleas must therefore be regarded as having disposed of every question affecting the merits of the proceeding, as it has made a final determination that the neglect of Kahn to pay his personal tax was a misconduct within the meaning of these statutes, and was unexcused.

To this view there is no answer except such as is found in the argument that the act of 1842 is, as to the County of New-York, repealed by the act of 1843.

Section I. of article IV., of the act of 1843, (p. 328,) declares certain provisions of the Revised Statutes inapplicable to the City and County of New-York, and section two (p. 328) repeals all acts inconsistent with the act of 1843.

The act of April 12, 1842 (chap. 318), is no part of the Revised Statues, and no part of it is inconsistent with the act of 1843, (chap. 230,) except that by the act of 1842, the application to the Court to enforce payment of a personal tax is to be made by an "assessor," whereas, by the act of 1843, it is to be made in the City of New-York by the Receiver of Taxes.

The part of section 1 of the act of 1842, above quoted, is general, and applies to the whole State; and if not inconsistent with the act of 1843, is not repealed by it.

Instead of being necessarily inconsistent with the act of 1843, the existence of its provisions seems to be essential to clear authority in the Common Pleas to commit a party to jail for such misconduct as is charged in this case. For it must be observed that sections 12 and 13 of the act of 1843 (p. 320) do not in terms confer any power to punish, nor prescribe how the fine that may be imposed is to be collected.

I deem it quite clear, therefore, that no Court or officer who is forbidden by law to review the accuracy of the decision of the Common Pleas, on a proceeding by *habeas corpus*, can discharge Mr. Kahn from custody. Sitting as an officer, having only such powers as were formerly exercised by a Supreme Court Commissioner, the statute is imperative that I must remand the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff, as it appears by the return of that officer that he detains him in custody by virtue of a writ of commitment from the Court of Common Pleas of this City and county, for a contempt, (within the meaning of the word contempt as used in the statute,) specially and plainly charged, by a Court having authority to commit for the contempt so charged.

A contempt, within the meaning of that word as used in this statute, embraces all kinds of misconduct which, under title 13 of chap. 8, part 3 of the Revised Statutes, may be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Section two of the act of 1842 declares that the neglect or refusal to pay a personal tax according to law, shall be held and deemed to be misconduct within the meaning of said 13th title, and that such misconduct may be punished in the same manner and with like authority as provided in that title.

The petitioner must therefore be remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

Townshend and Levinger for Kahn; Henry Morrison for the Receiver of Taxes.

The Street-Preacher Vindictive.

HE SUES THE POLICE.

Edward Falconer vs. *Daniel D. Carpenter, John Cook and James Van Deusen.*—It will be remembered that recently the plaintiff in this action was arrested for preaching in the City Hall Park on the Sabbath, and detained until Monday without a warrant, when he was discharged by Justice INGRAHAM on a writ of *habeas corpus*. He now brings his action in the Superior Court for $5,000 damages against those who had charge of him during his arrest, charging them with false imprisonment.

Decisions.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Bayard et al.* vs *Breck.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, unless the affidavits, &c., are filed, within five days, and the costs of this paid.

INGRAHAM, J.—*O'Reilly* vs. *Johnston et al.*—Motion in part granted.

Savage vs. *Chambers.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Wilson* vs. *Butler.*—Motion denied with $7 costs, to abide event.

Goeller & Hamfager vs. *Barnaby & Kellogg.*—Motion denied with $7 costs, with liberty to deliver on new papers, on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 29.

$8,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	91	100	Reading R.	s60 48
1,000	Virginia State 6s	91¾	400	do	48
12,000	do	92	650	Mich. Cent. R.	70⅛
3,000	N. Carol. State 6s	98⅛	300	do	b60 71⅛
3,000	Missouri State 6s	79⅜	200	do	b60 71⅜
8,000	do	79⅜	100	do	b30 71
500	Cal. State 7s	94½	250	Mich. So. & No. In.	22⅝
5,000	Mich. Con. 8 P Ct. 1M S.F.Con.Bs.	102	200	do	22⅝
1,000	Mich. So. 2 M. Bs	66⅞	100	do	b60 23
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	100⅜	30	Panama Railroad	125½
6,000	Lake E. & W. 2M. B.	48	149	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	14
1,000	Tol. W. & Wes. 1M.	67	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	48¼
25	Bank of Commerce.	101	200	do	s60 48⅜
5	do	100¾	50	do	s60 48¾
10	Amer. Exch. Bank.	105	300	do	49
25	Metropolitan Bank.	111	700	do	s60 49
400	Cumb. Coal. Pref.	14	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	86⅛
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	b5 83	100	do	s60 86⅜
10	do	82	100	do	86⅜
1442	N. Y. Cen. R.	91	150	do	86⅜
350	do	b10 91	100	Ill. Cent. Rights	5½
500	do	b60 91⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	15⅜
50	do	s60 90⅞	200	do	15¾
100	do	90⅞	100	do	b30 15⅜
50	do	b30 91¼	350	Gal. & Chic. R.	77⅜
250	Erie Railroad	41⅞	50	do	77⅞
200	do	41¾	100	do	s60 77¾
100	do	s60 41¾	100	do	s60 77⅜
250	do	s10 41	700	Cl. & Tol. R.	47¾
50	do	s10 41¼	300	do	b10 47⅝
200	do	b30 41⅜	450	do	47¾
50	Erie R. Ast'd s'k	b60 39¾	400	do	s60 47¾
100	Hudson River R.	b15 64¾	100	do	s10 47¾
100	do	b10 64¾	700	do	b60 48
455	Harlem Railroad	23	250	C. & R. I. R.	b30 78
100	do	b60 23¾	500	do	77¾
200	do	b60 23	250	do	78
50	do	22¾	100	do	s30 78
100	Harlem R. Prefer'd	53¾	25	do	b30 78¼
50	do	53¼	125	Chic. B'n & Q. R.	b30 90
100	do	53	100	do	b60 90
12	Nor. & Worces. R.	45	50	do	s10 90
38	do	45¾	100	do	89¾
50	Stonington R.	80	100	do	89¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	90¾	500	Harlem Railr'd	22¼
5,000	Mo. State 6s	79¼	30	do	22
2,000	Brook. C. W. L.	103¼	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	77⅜
2,000	N. York Cen. 6s.	97⅜	16	Clev. & Tol. R.	47¾
2,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	87	100	Harlem R. Pref'd	53
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	100¼	50	do	s10 53
1,000	Mch. So. Sk. F. Bs.	81¾	100	do	b10 53¼
2,000	Har. 2d M. Bds.	96⅜	100	do	53¾
25	Metropolitan Bank.	111	200	do	b30 53⅜
15	Bank of Commerce.	101	100	do	b60 53¾
150	Canton Co.	22½	250	Reading Railroad	48¾
50	N. Y. Central R.	90¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	49
200	Erie Railroad	41¾	50	do	49¼
10	do	41	230	do	49½
100	do	s30 41¼	10	Chic. & R. I. R.	78¼
100	do	b30 41⅜	100	do	78
200	do	41¾	50	Chic. B. & Q. R.	89¾
200	do	b30 41¾	100	do	b30 90
150	Hudson Riv. R.	63¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	14
150	do	b30 64			

MONDAY, Oct. 1—A. M.

The Trade of the past week at the port of New-York was comparatively moderate in the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise and in the Export clearances of Bullion, while a very large business was again done in the Export of Domestic Produce, of which the heaviest share was in Grain and Flour to Great Britain. The sales for the late Fall trade continue good among both Importers and Domestic Commission houses, the demand being better than for several seasons past from the Northwestern States and the interior of our own State. The trade to the South and Southwest is nearly over, and has been rather less than looked for. A good many of the Jobbers from the large cities in that quarter, finding the Grain Crop cut short by the drought, and the Cotton yield threatened from the same misfortune, have bought with much caution. The collections from last year's sales to the same quarter have been generally fair, though serious exceptions are found from several of the States where Money is scarce and dear. A single large Jobbing firm in that trade was compelled last week to ask an extension from their creditors, and this occurrence gave rise to several damaging rumors about other concerns, not one of which, up to a late hour on Saturday, as far as we could learn, had solicited aid from their creditors, and one of which, we are assured, was never further from going to the wall. The gossip on this subject, however, has been sufficient to raise the Discounts on single-name paper, without, however, affecting the rate on very prime indorsed bills, which on Saturday were done at 7 ₱ cent. outside of Bank. The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,920,879, against $4,835,676 the same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce $2,179,802, against $907,569 same week last season, and of Specie $849,886, against $1,414,590 same week last year. The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury stands $5,223,432, against $5,446,804 at the close of the preceding week. The receipts of Gold early in the week from California, $1,202,000, and some further parcels of Silver and Gold by express from the South, will more than compensate the export movement, and enable the Banks, on the statement to be made up this afternoon, to secure a moderate gain on their last Specie Average of $18,988,603, while the Discount line may have been further contracted, although we find that, with increased strength, some of the leading banks have increased their short Loans. There was a good demand for Money at the close of the week, from the Stock Exchange, at 7 ₱ cent., owing to the active speculation which continues to mark the dealings of the Exchange, particularly in the New-York Railway Shares.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few weeks since, for eight months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise from 1st January to 31st August, amounted to.....$167,546,000
Add four weeks in September.....15,397,234
Total entries to date.....$182,943,234
Against same time in 1859.....194,319,384
Decrease to date.....$11,376,150

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods—including Foreign articles reëxported—from 1st January to 31st August.....$59,807,000
Add four weeks in September.....8,365,077
Total to date.....$68,172,077
Against same time 1859.....49,034,707
Increase to date.....$19,137,370

The Same tables make the Export of Specie to 31st August.....$38,600,000
Add four weeks in September.....3,668,501
Total to date.....$42,268,501
Against same time 1859.....57,881,876
Decrease to date.....$15,612,775

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of the United States.....103@102⅞
New-York Central.....89¼@88¾@92¼@90⅛
New-York and Erie 37⅛@36⅛@43⅛@40⅛@42¼@41¼
Reading.....48¾@49@48⅛
Rock Island.....78¾@80¼@77¼@78
Michigan Guaranteed.....48¾@49⅜
Michigan Southern.....22⅜@23¼@23
Michigan Central.....70@72@70⅛
Toledo.....48@47⅛@49@47⅜
Galena.....78@77⅜
Illinois Central.....87@88¼@86¾
Panama.....124@126@125⅛
Pacific Mail.....80¾@84@82⅛
Missouris.....80@79⅜
Virginias.....91⅛@92
Tennessees.....90⅞@96@90⅞
Illinois Central Bonds.....99@100
Hudson River.....63⅛@66@63¾@63⅜
Harlem Preferred.....49⅛@35@53¼
Delaware and Hudson.....95⅛@96
Burlington and Quincy.....92@89⅜
Harlem Common.....19¾@24⅛@22@22⅜

The dealings on the Stock Exchange the past week were especially active on the shares of the four prominent New-York roads, the Central, Erie, Harlem and Hudson, and by no means inconsiderable on the Western shares, though these were, as a general remark, less firm in prices than during the

cash, rejecting bad Hides; 37 bales Bombay Buffalo, [illegible] on time; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, 22 lbs., 14½c., 6 months, rejecting much damaged; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 65 lbs., 8½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,000 City Slaughter, premium, 70 lbs., 9½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 2,000 do., 65@70 lbs., 8½c.@8¾c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. In addition to the above, 12,000 Buenos Ayres are being sent to tannery for importers' account. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 194,300 dry Hides; 6,600 wet salted do.

HOPS—Have been in good request, including new, at 25c.@33c., and last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The demand here has been mainly for Scotch Pig, at $22 50@23 ℔ ton, usual credit. In Philadelphia, sales have been reported of 1,500 tons Anthracite Pig, at $19@$21 for forge, and $22@$22 50 for foundry, on time; 3,000 tons forge were sold at $20, deliverable at Pittsburg.

LEATHER—Sale has been more [illegible] after, especially hemlock tanned, prices of which [illegible] ℔ lb. dearer for prime lots.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 75 ℔ M.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate request at uniform rates.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is attracting more attention, including common, at $1 45@$1 50, chiefly within the range, ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine is inquired for more generally, at 40¾c.@42c., ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed to-day, sales having been reported of 700 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19 25@$19 37½; New Prime at $14@$14 12½; Old Mess at $19, and Old Prime at $13 25, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue inactive and nominal. Lard is salable and firm; 325 tcs. and bbls. have been disposed of, to-day, at 12¾c.@13¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand; sales 370 bbls., at $8 50@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 12c.@16c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 9c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 130 tcs., in lots, at $4 56¼@$4 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The reported sales to-day add up 2,000 hhds., including Cuba at 6¼c.@7½c., and Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7¾c ℔ lb.

SKINS—Have been inactive since our last of unaltered quotations.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line during the month of September, Mr. RADER notices thus: "Business having taken a lively turn, transactions in some sorts were very heavy, but very limited in Spanish Leaf, of which the supplies are small, and prices so high that more than one-half of the above reported sales were exports for shippers' account. Of old crop Havana fillers none but refuse lots are left, and new are hardly fit for the use of the manufacturer, and therefore of slow sale, but held at firm prices. For assorted Havana we have some inquiry, but what little is offered is held too high to meet ready sale. 468 bales Jiguani were exported; 667 bales sold at 25c.@25½c.; and notwithstanding the reported firmness of the article in St. Jago, our buyers are reluctant to continue at those figures. All the Yara on hand has been sold at 27c.@30c. for Concepcion, and 33c.@33c. for genuine and fine lots; one superior parcel brought 34c., and a good prospect for coming lots within that range. Domestic Leaf is in good demand; Kentucky is held very firm at high prices, the present crop being considered to a great extent a failure, and some speculative purchases have been made. Sales have been made at 4¾c.@5c. for ordinary Lugs; better grades being held at 5¾c.; medium to fair at 6¾c.@8c.; good to fine at 9c.@11c.; and selections of heavy at 12c.@13c.; and fine cutting 12c.@14c. Transactions in Seed Leaf have been large; exporters continue to buy low grades at moderate prices, and our dealers have also operated largely, having ascertained that the last year's crops contain but a limited quantity of fine. This year's crops have all been gathered in good order, being a fair average in quantity. As to the quality it is too early to speak."

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York during the month of September:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Sept. 1, 1860, bales	1,142	1,116	453
Received since, bales	1,418	815	796
Total	2,560	1,931	1,249
Sales to Sept. 30, 1860, bales	1,489	1,155	1,249
Stock Oct. 1, 1860, bales	1,071	776	——

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TIN—Is in request at strengthening prices.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at 23½c.@23¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been only moderately active to-day. We have heard of no important variations in rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 6d. ℔ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ℔ bush.; Hops, ¾d.@1d. ℔ lb. For Havre, Flour, 85c.@$1 ℔ bbl.; Grain, 25c. ℔ bush. For Bremen, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Rotterdam, Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been; a ship, 531 tons, to London, and one, 643 tons, to Liverpool, both at round sums; a brig, 283 tons, to Marseilles, extra Pipe Staves, $55, and back from Sicily to New-York on private terms; one, 250 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, $2,300; a schooner, 250 tons, to Jamaica and back; one 248 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, and one, 200 tons, to St. John. N. F., and back to Boston, on private terms.

CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste and nutritive.

It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.

It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.

Use "Chocolate Bombons" for your children, instead of any other "bombons or candies."

Use "Chocolate" for your LUNCH.

Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."

It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch," as the most agreeable food.

The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.

Make your purchase of

E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 645 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, Successors to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagon will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered.

No. 122 8th-st., Corner 5th-av.

QUI DAT, SE DAT.—WRITE QUICK TO HER, in care of any friend in New-York, and you will find matters arranged.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SETH JONES IS FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

"Exactly! Seth Jones, from New-Hampshire. The Joneses are a numerous family up there—rather too many of them for comfort—so I migrated."

SETH JONES UNDERSTANDS THE REDSKINS.

"I has an idee things would be fixed so as to stop these infernal redskins from committin' on their depridations; but taint no use, and it won't do to trust these critters."

SETH JONES ANSWERS A QUESTION.

"That's a pooty question to ax me, I swow. What has brought me back here? Why, the same thing, I cal'late, as has brought you—to find out what is to be found out 'bout Ina, that purty darter."

SETH JONES STRIKES A TRAIL.

"I've got to watch the ground closer, and you must look out that I don't pitch heels over head into a nest of hornets."

SETH JONES MAKES A GOOD ROAST.

"You sizzle nice—nice meat—good for burn;" added another savage, grasping and feeling his arm.

SETH JONES WRITES A LETTER.

"The imps begin to suspect; they keep a close watch on the gal. Remember the signal. Yours, in haste, but nevertheless," &c.

SETH JONES OBJECTS TO SPARKING.

"Now just see here," said Seth, "I 'bject to this. Cos why, you haven't time to go into the sparking business. I advise you to postpone it till you," &c.

SETH JONES IN HIS ELEMENT.

"Scatter with the gal as quick as lightning."

SETH JONES TAKES AN OBSERVATION.

"Wal, if you had examined it so that you took a peep into that log, you'd have seen a big Mohawk curled up there snug," &c.

SETH JONES CAN'T EXPRESS HIMSELF.

"There, by gracious; don't say no more—boohoo! ahem! I believe I've caught cold being so exposed to the night air."

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus [CONGRESS / C. & W. / WATER]

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depot of Congress Water, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail a large and superior stock of FAMILY DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels and Toweling.
Also,
FRENCH ORGANDIES and TARLTANE, for evening dresses.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
LINEN SHEETINGS, LINEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
AT LOW PRICES.
ALSO AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
TAPESTRY, INGRAIN, VELVET, BRUSSELS, and every variety of
CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LARGE, ELEGANT and CHEAP STOCK.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their Fall importations of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
And would call the particular attention of parties furnishing to their splendid display of
NEW STYLES AND NEW IMPORTATIONS,
BROCATELLES, SATINS AND SATIN DELAINES,
TAPESTRIES, TAMBOURETS, PLUSHES, REPS, LASTINGS,
HANDSOME STRIPED COTTON AND WORSTED DAMASK,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
With an unusually large stock of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES AND MUSLINS,
AND GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.

S. & H. are prepared to execute, at extremely low prices, every style of curtain work, upholstering and decorating, in the elegant and substantial style for which they are celebrated.

SHAWLS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Oct. 1,
in great variety,
THE
ADRIANA,
JAPANESE, and
TYCOON
ALL-WOOL SHAWLS,
SCOTCH PLAID AND STRIPED DO.,
BROCHE and FRENCH CASHMERE DO., in
BLACK,
WHITE,
GREEN, and
CRIMSON CENTRES, &c.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

BAL OFFERT AU PRINCE DE GALLES.
Recemment reçu,
Un bel assortiment de
Robes de Bal,
Importees expressément pour le bal offert au
PRINCE DE GALLES.
Envente chez.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway, in face du
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Have just received new FALL CLOAKS,
In a variety of shapes,
And most fashionable materials,
At reasonable prices.
N. B.—Some very pretty Zouave Jackets
Just received.
Also, made to order.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open, this morning,
NEW SILKS, POPLINS AND VALENCIAS
PLAIN AND FANCY TARLETANS.
PLAIN SILKS, in all the new colors.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open, THIS MORNING,
A JOB LOT OF FANCY SILKS,
At 6s., 8s., 9s., and 10s. per yard.
THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON.
Also, FIGURED BLACK SILKS, $1 per yard, worth 12s

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have all the
NEW FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
In most desirable colors at low prices.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
RICH DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
50 per cent. less than
REGULAR PRICES.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
AND
SHAWLS FROM AUCTION,
GREATLY UNDER REGULAR PRICES,
AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Call attention to their immense assortment of RIBBONS, which are, as usual, very cheap.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
GREAT SALE OF FALL GOODS.
BARGAINS FROM THE AUCTION SALE
At KINZEY'S.
4,500 yards Silk Trimming Ribbons, 6c., 8c.
7,000 yards assorted Bonnet Ribbons, 8c., 10c.
10,000 yards rich Silk Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c., 15c.
5,000 yards splendid Satin Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c.
3,500 yards corded edge black Ribbons, 12½c.
5,000 yards black Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
7,500 yards wide rich Bonnet Ribbons, 18c., 25c.
At KINZEY'S.
BARGAINS IN STRAW GOODS.
3,000 Straw Bonnets, 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,500 new shape Fall Bonnets, 50c.
1,500 Split Straws and Roughs and Readys, 50c.
2,500 black and white Bonnets, all styles.
At KINZEY'S.
OPENING OF RICH FRENCH FLOWERS.
2,500 pairs (job lot) French Flowers, 12c. pair.
1,500 pairs new Fall Flowers, 6c., 8c., 10c.
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF RICH FINE FLOWERS.
2,500 Silk Bugle Braid and Chenille Nets, all styles.
1,500 Head-Dresses, new styles, very low.
At KINZEY'S.
A CHEAP LOT OF COLLARS FROM AUCTION.
2,500 worked Collars, new shapes, 8c., 12½c.
2,000 cambric needle-work banded Collars, 15c., 18c.
2,300 real Maltese Lace Collars, new shape, 15c.
2,800 fine Swiss and Jaconet Collars, 25c., 50c.
1,500 finer Swiss and Thibet Collars, 75c. to $1 50.
At KINZEY'S.
1,500 needle-work sets, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2.
3,000 strips worked Flouncing, 6c., 15c., 25c.
2,000 yards Jaconet Flouncing, 37c., 50c., 75c.
3,500 yards worked Insertions, 3c., 6c., 8c.
1,800 gent's Linen Bosoms, 10c., 15c., 18c., 25c.
At KINZEY'S.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
980 gent's Handkerchiefs, (col'd border,) 6c., 12c., 18c.
1,300 gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,800 ladies' Handkerchiefs, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
3,200 ladies' embroidered Handkerchiefs, 15c., 18c., 25c.
At KINZEY'S.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
2,300 pairs gent's ribbed half Hose, 6c.
2,500 pairs gent's Merino half hose, 12c.
3,500 pairs ladies' Merino Hose, white, (half-price,) 10c.
1,500 pairs ladies' Merino Gauntlet Gloves, 15c.
2,000 pairs ladies' lined Silk Gloves, 20c.
1,500 pairs Silk Gauntlet lined Gloves, 31c.
750 pairs ladies' Kid Gauntlets, 63c.
Opening, a fine line of Lace Nets for Sleeves.
Opening, all the new styles fancy Hair-Pins.
Opening, a fine assortment of Bags and Porte-monnaies.
Opening, a fine assortment of Gilt Belts and Buckles.
Opening, a fine assortment of Gilt Ornaments.
Job lot of Trimming Velvets cheap.
Job lot of Trimmings for Dresses.
Job lot of Silk Velvets, 25c.
MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
Receiving from auction daily goods of all descriptions.
Goods at wholesale less than jobbers' prices.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
Having returned from Paris,
Has now opened her Fall and Winter fashions in Velvet, Silk and Cloth Cloaks,
All of which have been selected in the first houses in Paris, and are the latest
PARISIAN NOUVEAUTES.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

303 CANAL-STREET. 303.
FURS.
Elegant and fashionable styles, in SABLE, SQUIRREL, MINK, &c., will here be offered to the ladies on THURSDAY next, when they are respectfully invited to call and inspect them. Till then suspend their purchases.
303 THOMAS REYNOLDS, CANAL-STREET. 303.
Three doors west of Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED REDUCED TO 12 1-2 cents. 400 nice-fitting Corsets only $1. Good Skirts 75c. and $1. Children's 25c. New styles Dress Trimmings, very cheap. Gold Belts, Clasps, Buckles and Hair Nets. Alexandre's Gloves and English Hosiery. At ALGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway. N. B.—East side, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW COMPLETED THEIR ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOAKS AND MANTLES
FOR THE FALL OF 1860,
And are enabled to offer
MANY NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
Manufactured in the best manner
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
INCLUDING ALL THE POPULAR SHADES WHICH NOW PREVAIL IN PARIS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
ELEGANT
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Full assortment
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR
NOW READY.
Also,
LOW PRICED EMBROIDERIES
And LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLINS AND VESTIBULE LACES,
Now open at retail.
All these goods will be found much under the market prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open at retail, on MONDAY, Oct. 1,
A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS,
consisting of
RICH AND ELEGANT SILKS
for evening wear.
DARK FANCY SILKS.
DRESS GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE, MAKE and QUALITY,
for Fall and Winter wear.
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c.,
With an unsurpassed assortment of
LINENS, MUSLINS, DAMASKS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
and every other description of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also,
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
in great variety.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

CAARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
WE HAVE NOW FALL GARMENTS READY, MADE IN EVERY DESIRABLE MATERIAL, ALL OF THE NEWEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED PATTERNS,
AND
AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PERSONS,
Ladies can always find in our establishment the largest assortment of CLOAKS and MANTLES to be seen out of Paris, and the wants of the most economical as well as the most extravagant, are equally studied by us.
Our Fashion Plates for October are supplied gratis on application. CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 1,
A rich assortment of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
REAL LACE COLLARS and SETS,
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, &c.,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS, of newest designs.
Also, 1,500 Gent's colored-bordered HANDKERCHIEFS, At 18 cents each—all Linen.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb assortment of
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
POINT LACE FLOUNCINGS, SCARFS and SHAWLS,
THREAD LACE VEILS, FLOUNCINGS AND POINTS.
BARBES AND COIFFURES.
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Are now prepared to show a very large and choice assortment of
SILKS in various new Styles,
IRISH POPLINS, in plain colors and Plaids,
VELOUR OTTOMANS, in plain colors,
BROCADE VELOUR OTTOMANS, in neat designs,
Printed and Embroidered MERINOES,
DE LAINES AND NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
Just received, per late steamers,
1,000 SILK ROBES,
IN
2, 4, 5 and 7 Flounces,
The latest Paris Styles,
And
Will be offered, on Monday, Oct. 1,
At 50 per cent.
Less than Cost of Importation.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!! SILKS!!!!
NEW FALL SILKS
At 56 cents per yard
SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!! SILKS!!!!
NEW FALL STYLES
At 56 cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., Will open on Monday, Oct. 1,
5 CASES RICH FALL SILKS, new styles,
AT 56 CENTS PER YARD.
5 CASES RICH BAYADERE STRIPES,
AT $1 PER YARD.
3 CASES MAGENTA PLAIDS, extra rich,
AT 1s. 6d. PER YARD.
3 CASES RICH SAXONY PLAIDS, all wool,
AT 2s. 6d. PER YARD.
5 CASES RICH CASHMERE DELAINES,
AT 1s. PER YARD.
ALSO,
A superb assortment of
NEW CLOTH CLOAKS
Of the latest
FALL AND WINTER STYLES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
On MONDAY will offer
AT RETAIL,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND COVERINGS,
ENTIRELY NEW,
In every variety of Silks and Wool.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
NEW CHINTZES.
Every description of
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS,
QUILTS
and
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS.

ARAB CLOAKS, FIVE DOLLARS.

ARAB CLOAKS	$5 50
ARAB CLOAKS	6 00
ARAB CLOAKS	6 50
ARAB CLOAKS	7 00

At W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 BOWERY,
Near HOUSTON-St.

MOURNING GOODS—FALL IMPORTATIONS.—A large and very choice stock at JACKSON'S, No. 551 BROADWAY, consisting in part of Bombazines, Delaines, Henriettas, Maltese, Barpoor, Empress and Camel's Hair Cloths, Ottoman Velours, Ottoman Barpoors, Reps, Dutchess Cloth, Bombazetts, Parisines, &c., Black Silks, heavy corded and Amuire for deep mourning, very desirable for Cloaks and Basquines, in all widths, from 22 to 42 inches wide; Second Mourning Silks, in the newest styles; Black and Second Mourning Irish and French Poplins; Second Mourning Velours, Ottomans and Valencias, some great novelties; a great variety of goods for traveling and house dresses, several new materials, and great bargains. English Crapes, Crape and Grenadine Veils, Crape and Grenadine Collars and Sleeves, Gloves, Ginghams, Calicoes, Brilliants, &c.; Thibet Shawls, plain, also trimmed with Silk and Crape; Thibets for Shawls, Shepherds' Plaid Shawls, &c; Bombasine, Cloth and Silk Cloaks; also, Bonnets for Deep and Second Mourning, &c., &c.
OBSERVE, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
AND
PARISIAN FABRICS,
Suitable for
BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, Oct. 1,
a splendid assortment of
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
both
LONG AND SQUARE.
Also,
great novelties in
STRIPED SHAWLS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 1,
500 PIECES
RICH DRESS SILKS,
At $1, worth $1 75 per yard.

CHEAP SILKS.
500 pieces, at 75c. and $1. These goods originally cost from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN
THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, at 9 A. M.,
BARGAINS in REAL LACE GOODS, COLLARS, &c.
BARGAINS in RICH EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS, &c.
BARGAINS in RICH BONNET RIBBONS.
BARGAINS in RICH STYLES PARIS FLOWERS.
BARGAINS in HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERVESTS, &c.
BARGAINS in HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS in LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
BARGAINS in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.
BARGAINS IN YANKEE NOTIONS (and no mistake,)
5,000 PARIS LADIES' CORSETS, $1, worth $1 50.
4,000 HAIR BRUSHES, (good ones,) 12 to 25 cents.
1,500 PORT MONNAIS, 8 cents to 75, (desirable styles.)
3,000 dozen REAL STEEL SCISSORS, 15c. a pair.
2,200 dozen GENTS' LINEN BOSOMS, 12c. to 88c.; the cheapest lot in the City by all odds.
1,000 CHILDREN'S RUBBER ROUND COMBS, 6c. each.
1,800 BRAID NETS, 38c.; old price 56c. !!!
375 BALMORAL ROBES, $1 50 to $2 75.
100,000 pairs KID GLOVES, 63c. !!!!!
100 dozen RUCHES, 18c., 21c., 25c., and 31c. each.
5,546¾ yards IRISH LINEN, 31c., worth just 56¼c. a yard.
780 GENT'S ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, only 20c. each.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 10 springs, 37 cents, at MACY'S.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 12 springs, 44 cents, at MACY'S.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 15 springs, 50 cents, at MACY'S.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 17 springs, 60 cents, at MACY'S.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 20 springs, 69 cents, at MACY'S.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 25 springs, 88 cents, at MACY'S.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 30 springs, $1, at MACY'S.
500 HOOP SKIRTS, 40 springs, $1 25, at MACY'S.
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
For this month. All our goods are marked in PLAIN FIGURES.
But one price will be asked or taken.
Store Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will Open on Monday, Oct. 1,
500 Pieces
RICH SILKS,
At $1 per yard,
Worth $1 50.

SILKS FROM AUCTION,
AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
SENSATION UP TOWN!
GREAT SALE OF BONNET RIBBONS.
360 pieces from AUCTION at 1s. per yard, usual price 18c.
265 pieces from AUCTION at 18c. per yard, worth 2s.
450 pieces from AUCTION at 25c. per yard, worth 3s.
500 pieces from AUCTION at 31c. to 3s. per yard, worth 50c.
SASH RIBBONS.
Splendid Goods from 3s. to $1 per yard, worth double the money.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM!
J. A. BLUXOME.

ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
RICH LACES AND LACE GOODS,
BLACK GUIPURE LACES FROM 1s. UP.
BLACK THREAD LACES FROM 1s. UP.
BLACK PUSHER LACES FROM 6c. UP.
REAL VALENCIENNES LACES FROM 10c. UP.
POINT APPLIQUE LACES.
BLONDE LACES.
Also, a fine assortment of
BLACK LACE VEILS,
all prices, from 50c. to $2 each.
SOME LOTS FROM AUCTION VERY CHEAP.
Also,
BARBES, COIFFURES AND MADE UP LACE GOODS, of all descriptions, comprising
SLEEVES, BERTHES, MEDALLION GOODS, ETC.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM!
J. A. BLUXOME.

ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
RICH EMBROIDERIES.
NEW STYLES COLLARS at 2s., worth 50c.
NEW STYLES COLLARS at 4s., worth 8s.
NEW STYLES COLLARS at $1, actually worth $2.
SPLENDID COLLARS at $1 50, actually worth $3.
The above goods are from recent auction sales, and are cheap.
Also,
Auction lots of Sets, French Cambric Bands, Infants' Waists, Robes, Caps, Edgings, Insertings, &c., &c.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
BEST PARIS KIDS,
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
100 doz. Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 1s., worth 2s.
100 doz. Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d., worth 3s.
100 doz. Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 2s., worth 4s.
100 doz. Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3s., worth 5s.
NEW STYLE AND SHAPE OF FRENCH CORSETS, At $1 25 per pair.
J. A. BLUXOME,
Broadway corner of 25th-st.,
Opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument.

FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION.
VERY WIDE AND HEAVY, AT 5s. and 6s. per yard.
We have just received the above goods from the large auction sale on Friday last, and they are the best bargains of the season. For sale by
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—CHEAPER than ever. Retailed at less than wholesale prices. Rose. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, Patented June 26, undeniably the best Steel Skirts, and the lowest possible prices. Models: 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 209 and 229 Canal-st., No. 267 6th-av., No. 344 Grand-st., and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Dealers supplied at No. 473 Broadway at low prices. Call and examine.

MILLINERY.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 709 and 361 BROADWAY.
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.
The Marriageable season is perpetual for bridal sets.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AND TO Dealers in Millinery Goods and the Trade generally. I am now prepared to furnish double-cape net bonnet frames in quantities required by the trade, and respectfully solicit orders for the same. I also hereby notify all persons that they are forbid to make, manufacture or sell double-cape net bonnet frames, or in any manner whatever infringe upon my patent, (reissued May 14, 1859,) for manufacturing the same, as I shall prosecute all persons infringing the same to the fullest extent of the law. WHITTEN E. KIDD,
No. 60 McDougal-st., New-York City.
Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1860.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received the latest Paris styles of Fall and Winter Bonnets, Caps, Headdresses, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON SEPT. 29, about 9 o'clock P. M., a sorrel horse, with stripe on face; is about 15 hands high. Also, light wagon, with red running part and patent wheels; made by James Baldwin, No. 152 Crosby-st. Also, a set of off harness. Any one giving any information of their whereabouts will receive the above reward. JAMES BALDWIN,
No. 152 Crosby-st., or No. 31 21-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL RECEIPT-BOOK, inclosed in a leather case; supposed to have been left in a 6th-av. stage, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst. The above reward, with thanks of the owner, will be paid on leaving the same at No. 43 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or at the office of the City Fire Insurance Company, No. 61 Wall-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—AT THE FIFTH-AV. Hotel, or between there and Wall-st. or Exchange-place, a gent's DIAMOND PIN. A reward of Ten Dollars will be paid for it, by WM. MAXWELL, at No. 23 Maiden-lane.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, 25TH INST., A BLACK SILK and white bead PURSE, with silver clasp and a small sum of money in it, going from 18th-st. to Fulton-st., in a 6th-av. stage. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 26 West 18th-st., or where it is.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ublished in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Monday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

To ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SICILIAN VESPERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—THE STRANGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROYALIST—A RACE FOR A WIDOW.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE WIDOW'S VICTIM—LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL—THE IRISH TIGER.

NEW BOWERY—ROBERT BRUCE—HARRY BLAKE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

PALACE GARDENS—AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our correspondent at Vera Cruz, announces the increase of the American squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and regards this as an indication that the Government of the United States is now earnestly determined to prevent the interference of Spain in the affairs of Mexico. This hope we fear will not be realized—at least as long as the present Administration is in power. There does not seem to be much doubt now that Spain will do all in her power, even to positive intervention, to support the MIRAMON faction in Mexico. A rumor was current that two large Spanish war steamers were to be built immediately in New-York.

Our correspondent at Havana, writing on the 24th ult., transmits a variety of interesting news and gossip. He also gives a *résumé* of late Mexican intelligence. Four American seamen are now in the Havana prison, charged with mutiny and other crimes. It is not yet determined whether the men will be sent home for trial. There had been extremely heavy rains in different parts of the island, and it was feared they had caused serious damage to plantations. The Havana sugar market had been dull of late.

We have received advices from Kingston, Ja., to the 8th ult. Capt. BURTON, of the American bark *Alvarado*, had died in a mysterious manner. His body was subsequently found floating in the sea, and a Coroner's jury had been summoned in Kingston to inquire into the circumstances of the case. Mr. HOLT, of Liverpool, had obtained the contract, embracing the legal subsidy, for establishing steam communication between Kingston and New-York. The health of Jamaica was pretty good; and the weather, which, during the month of August, had been intensely hot, had moderated after very grateful rains.

The British steamer *Kangaroo*, Capt. BROOKS, left this port on Saturday for Liverpool, with 32 cabin and 169 steerage passengers. She carried out $117,091 in specie. The Bremen screw-steamer *Bremen*, Capt. WESSELS, left same day, for Bremen, *vid* Southampton, with 150 passengers, and $580,000 in specie. The steamship *Atlantic* has been added to the new line for Southampton and Havre, and is to succeed the *Adriatic*, and sail from this port on Saturday, Nov. 17. Capt. A. G. GRAY will have command of the *Atlantic*.

The Prince of Wales and suite left St. Louis by special train at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, and arrived in Cincinnati at about 1½ o'clock on Saturday morning, having been delayed by a freight train off the track upwards of four hours. At every station on the route crowds were collected, and cheered as the train passed, and a considerable number welcomed him at Cincinnati, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. On Saturday his Highness drove about the city, accompanied by the Mayor and others, and visited various places of note, after which he visited the village of Clifton, and dined with R. B. FOWLER, Esq., proprietor of the Kentucky Central Railroad. At night he attended a grand ball at Pike's Opera-house, which was got up as a private speculation, and as such, understood to be a failure. To-day the Royal party leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh.

In another column we publish the programme and route of the National Wide-Awake procession which is to take place on Wednesday, together with other matters of public interest in relation to the Wide-Awake movement.

The Fusion Committee have decided to hold a mass ratification meeting on Monday evening next.

Senator SEWARD, passing through St. Joseph, reached St. Louis at a late hour on Saturday night, and was escorted to Barnum's Hotel by a large party of Wide-Awakes. He will leave this morning, for Chicago, where he will deliver an address to-morrow.

On Friday last, Senator DOUGLAS addressed a mass meeting at Indianapolis, and on Saturday at Louisville, Ky. At this latter place, the Telegraph informs us, thirty thousand people assembled to hear him. Of course the allowance usual in such cases ought to be made.

The evening schools of this City will be opened this evening, and it is hoped that parents and others having persons under their care, who cannot attend school during the day, will afford them every encouragement to attend in the evening. The schools are free to all, free of charge.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will open this morning, Judge INGRAHAM presiding, for the first time since the long vacation. The calendar is said to be the heaviest on record. No less than twenty-four murder cases are to be disposed of, besides numerous other cases, of less moment, but still heinous in their character. In the Court of General Sessions, Recorder BARNARD will preside, and in this Court also, the business to be transacted is very heavy and important. The trial term of the Court of Common Pleas also opens to-day. The rooms of this Court, during the vacation, have been very much improved.

Stocks closed dull on Saturday afternoon, after a comparatively moderate business through the day. Central, 90½; Erie, 41½. Money in good demand, at 7 ₰ cent., from the Brokers. Exchange 109⅛.

The transactions in Flour were less extensive, and prices favored buyers. Wheat was in good request, and desirable lots were firm. Corn was scarce and in demand, at previous prices. Provisions, Teas, Molasses, Tallow and Oils were rather quiet. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Rio Coffee, Sugars, Whisky, Hops, and the principal kinds of Naval Stores. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable changes.

DON'T FANCY SECESSION.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says that Mr. YANCEY will probably not visit New-York, because no political party is willing to "become his sponsor." If he "would only be willing to say that the election of LINCOLN *would not justify Southern secession*, the conservative men of New-York would give him a most cordial welcome." This is probably true. There is no difference of sentiment on this subject in New-York, or elsewhere at the North. There are in this city a great many men who are as thoroughly pro-slavery in all their opinions,—who would go as far in advocating Southern interests and yield as much to conciliate Southern favor, as Mr. YANCEY or the most ultra of the Southern fire-eaters could possibly desire. But there is absolutely nobody who believes that LINCOLN's election would justify secession, or who would sustain any Southern State in withdrawing from the Union. Our people, of all parties, and under all circumstances, are for the Union.

The North and South.

The characteristics of Northern and Southern Society appear to have undergone a complete transformation within the last few years. Prior to 1850, the expansive force of the South seemed to be unlimited. Kentucky and Tennessee were settled and formed into States years before Ohio had acquired the requisite population for admission into the Union; and while the slow current of Northern emigration was penetrating into the rich prairies of Indiana and Illinois, four Southern States, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Missouri were settled in equal degree, and prepared to take their places in the Union. With equal celerity, Arkansas, Florida and Texas were occupied; but their progress, during the last ten years, if we take into view the greatly augmented parent stock in the older Slave-States, has visibly slackened when compared with that of their elder sisters above enumerated.

In the meantime the course of Northern expansion has been exactly the reverse of this. First taking deep root in the soil, by the planting and improving of farms, and the building of cities, devoted to commerce and manufactures, the Northern population only throws off its surplus swarms, which seek homes in the far West. In the infancy of a free society, though located in a barren soil, like that of New England, the surplus population must be small; but, with the growth of population, the influx of foreign immigration and the improved facilities of travel, the emigrating tide has constantly increased, until it now sweeps everything before it.

For the first two and a half centuries of Slavery in this country, it was an inseparable incident of the system, if not a law of its being, to settle upon the best lands, wear them out speedily, and abandon them incontinently, without an effort at their restoration. But a variety of causes have conspired to compel a change of this rude system of cultivation. The construction of railroads has rendered the lands more valuable, and their owners are less willing to part with them. These roads have at the same time made it desirable and practicable to improve farms which formerly would not have been worth the trouble and expense. Everything which the farms in the vicinity of the railroads produce can now be sent to market, and manures may be obtained in return. Here are positive causes for retaining the populations of the older States at home; while the settlement of the new States, and the increase in the price of their lands, in consequence of the rise in their staple products, have lessened the strong temptation which formerly existed in the old States to remove to the ever-receding and intangible "West."

Thus the singular anomaly is presented of a great community being paralyzed in its expansive power by its prosperity; and of losing its political preëminence and prestige by the recovery and restoration of its wasted and wilted soils. The South was never so rich, powerful, and prosperous, as at the present moment, when its politicians look upon it as on the brink of ruin, by the overthrow of a favorite political dogma.

It will not be denied by candid men that the Southern Democracy, twelve years ago, occupied the identical ground, in regard to Popular Sovereignty, which was taken by Judge DOUGLAS in his latest, and to them most offensive utterance. The Southern wing of the party accepted Gen. CASS as its candidate for the Presidency, not in spite of, but in consequence of his famous Nicholson letter. That letter was then regarded as a great concession by a Northern man to Slavery, and the result was that its author was made the standard-bearer of the party. The concession of "Popular Sovereignty," was then regarded as equivalent to the concession of Slavery. No body except Mr. CALHOUN, North or South, dreamed that Slavery would be voted out of a Territory by the people, where there was the least foothold for the system. The practical common sense of the South then treated the warnings of the great Carolinian on this point, as the crotchets of a political dreamer, and the original Squatter Sovereign of Michigan received as warm and hearty support south of Mason's and Dixon's line as any Northern man ever gets from that quarter. But the great changes in the laws of emigration and colonization of both North and South, above described, had not then become apparent. Mr. CALHOUN, perhaps, foresaw them, but the masses never look beyond the present; and hence the readiness with which the Southern Democracy accepted the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty." But the loss of California and Kansas, and the almost certain loss of all the existing Territories, if left open to the equal competition of free and slave labor, has at length opened the eyes of the Slavery propagandists, and hence Mr. DOUGLAS has come to be regarded as almost as inimical to the South as Mr. SEWARD.

"Popular Sovereignty" is an absurdity if it be claimed as a constitutional right, but as a practical fact it will be all-sufficient, under the patronage and with the support of a Republican Administration, to exclude Slavery from every Territory at present belonging to the Union. Mr. LINCOLN will be too just and too wise to recommend measures offensive to the South, for the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories, when other measures, which find many strong supporters in that region, will accomplish the same result. The Senate will be against him for two or three years to come, and this, of itself, will be a good reason for not pressing the importance of territorial legislation if he were otherwise disposed to do so. It is fair to assume, therefore, that Mr. LINCOLN will do nothing at which reasonable Pro-Slavery men can take offence. The South Carolina Elector who is frightened at the apprehended consequences of moderation in a Republican Administration, and whose letter we published the other day, has gone to the root of the matter, and we hazard little in predicting that his fears have taken the right direction. He may well surmise that Mr. LINCOLN will endeavor to make friends in the South, and that he will succeed.

The Emperor in Africa.

The French Emperor has been paying a visit to his Colony in Algeria. If he carried out his programme he arrived just at the time of the great Fair, when the streets are enlivened with all the costumes of the country—the Arab in his *bournous* and bare legs, stalking along head and shoulders taller than the round-hatted Frenchmen; veiled females in their white gauzy envelopes; and now and then, amid the crowd of Moors, Maltese and Jews, a broad-shouldered Berber, the original owner of the soil, (now covered by so many layers of distinct races,) and just distinguishable from the Arabs by his leathern apron and his sandals.

In touching a soil whereon two generations of French soldiers have won their crosses, and where agriculture, industry and commerce are striving to plant civilization in the path of conquest, NAPOLEON is doubtless impelled by the desire to view at first hand the extraordinary development of his African possessions. The *question Algerienne*, of all problems of her national policy, has long filled the foremost place in the mind of the French nation: the present imperial visit will add still further to the interest with which Frenchmen look to this New France rising on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, with a territory almost as large as the mother country itself.

The question is worthy of study outside of France also; for, without viewing the long line of African sea-board in the hands of the French as bearing on the shutting up of the Mediterranean against competition from other nations, which has been stated broadly as a policy, (and even the able and enlightened writers in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* elaborately canvass the capabilities of the French ports in Algeria to support the French fleets in "naval contests which must hereafter occur on the coast of Gibraltar,") the growth of Algeria furnishes new data for the science of Sociology, still so imperfectly understood. Those who would see how an empire is built up, by what throes a new people comes into the world, will find here invaluable material for political and social deductions. Happily, also, this material is brought ready to hand in the *Exploration Scientifique*—a return which really exhausts the subject, and affords a new and shining proof of how constantly, in their practical action, the French keep in mind the interests of science.

Seeing that it is only a quarter of a century since Algeria fell into the hands of the French, and that a battle between them and the natives was fought near the capital only five years ago, there is something of the character of a magical improvisation in the extraordinary development of this province evidenced by the specimens of its agriculture and manufactures produced at the Paris Exhibition. It is of moment to know the actual progress made, and whether it is a normal growth or only a forced exotic.

The French, who have written a whole literature on Algeria, view everything Algerian through a rose-colored medium. Already, say they, it produces tobacco which is smoked on the Boulevards of Paris: already it sends olives to the table of the Emperor: soon it is to supply Lyons with silk, and Manchester with cotton! Meanwhile, confining ourselves to figures, the exports of Algeria (chiefly the cereals, tobacco, cotton, silk, and olives,) amounted, in 1853, to 30,000,000 francs; in 1855, they reached the figure of 150,000,000 francs—more than quadrupling in two years. That the productions of Algeria are on the increase, then, there can be no doubt. The main obstacle is the difficulty of inducing the French to colonize—something which seems essentially repugnant to the genius of their race. At present, though every industrious colonist is thriving and in health, colonization makes but little progress. The European population of the whole colony scarcely exceeds 180,000, and a quarter of a century of emigration has given only one French family to every forty-five square miles of arable land! But France has done wonderful things in Africa: cities and military roads and bridges and vast draining dykes and telegraphs, have risen into active being wherever her army (now that warfare is over, transformed into an immense battalion of industry) advances. So, too, she has labored with success to give the indigenous Arabs a higher intellectual as well as material initiation. Among the recent educational foundations are the Arabic College, the Naval School, and the Medical School of Algiers, whose returns show an astonishing success, and prove that those scientific aptitudes which distinguished the Arabic race at the time when AVICENNA and AVERRHOES were rendering her school of science illustrious the world over, are still susceptible of the same brilliant development.

To the ethnologist, the problem which the French are endeavoring to solve in Algeria, is among the most interesting that come within the scope of his speculation. It is the most difficult and complex in history—to establish harmony between two societies separated by contrasts that seem almost like impassable gulfs—contrasts of race, religion, language, manners and costume. What will be the ultimate effect on those two and a-half millions of the children of the Semitic stock—Arabs, Moors and Kabyles? Will the charms of civilization prove sufficiently potent to wean them from nomadic life? A vast question into which a variety of considerations must enter. Poets and historians find an easy explanation of their nomadism in the imperious instincts of *race*—a pure hypothesis, which is emphatically contradicted by the spectacle of the Moorish domination in Spain, and, indeed, wherever the duration of their power permitted their native genius to show itself.

NAPOLEON'S visit cannot but be a capital event for Algeria. The bent of his mind is strongly towards the development of the material and industrial forces, and the Imperial economist cannot but open wide and widening horizons for Algerian progress. The soil whereon he stands is rich with the memorials of by-gone glory—beneath, range over range, are the buried strata of the antique civilizations—Numidian, and Carthaginian, and Roman, and Vandal, and Byzantine Greek. If his reading of LIVY and PROCOPIUS be fresh, he will recall to mind that those vast Numidian plains once waved with thick crops of grain, and the mountain sides were clad with vines. Why should not the lands which were then tilled by slaves be still better tilled by French freemen, and the cities which could thrive under the Government of SALLUST receive new and illustrious resurrection under the rule of the Third NAPOLEON?

STATE TAXATION.—We publish an interesting table concerning the amount of taxation required for State purposes for the present year, together with the valuation upon which it will be assessed. Last year the assessment was *two and a half* mills, raising an aggregate of $3,512,284; this year it is *three and five-sixteenths* mills, the aggregate required being $5,440,640. The increase is due to the amount levied for the payment of Canal debts, and is occasioned by the very large falling off in the Canal revenues of last year. New-York City is to pay for State purposes $2,108,635—an increase of $775,277 over last year.

The Chinese Rebellion and the Allies.

The allied troops in China have been put to bad use, in being sent to repel the advance of the rebels upon Shanghai. Fortunately no conflict occurred, and indeed the Europeans returned to the city without encountering the enemy; but there could be no more injudicious policy than to impress the insurgents with the idea that the foreigners, whom they choose to call younger brethren, are hostile to their revolutionary enterprise, and this abortive movement will give currency to that mischievous idea.

It is true that some show of justification for thus fighting armies engaged in the common cause of degrading and displacing the actual dynasty, is not wanting. These wars in China present the anomaly of an invading power urging its hostile operations against the government, while its merchants retain full liberty of traffic in all the ports of the Empire. To render military success consistent with this commercial activity is the difficulty. It is quite possible, and even highly probable, that were the rebels moving towards Peking by an inland route, the wisdom of encouraging rather than obstructing their march would be recognized. But the trade of Shanghai is valuable, and the merchants timid, and previous experience has proved how universal is the panic produced by the near approach of the long-haired warriors, not only among traders, but among the entire mass of the Chinese inhabitants. Upon the former visit of the rebels, in 1853, the town was almost deserted. Trade ceased for months—and confidence has not even yet been fully restored. It was doubtless the desire to prevent a recurrence of this disastrous period, that has prompted the measures of the Allies, who lose sight of vast prospective advantages in thus securing a momentary object.

For the success of the European enterprise, aided as it is by the warfare of the Tai-Ping, must involve the overthrow of the Tartar supremacy, and the eventual elevation of a different race to imperial influence. The interests of unrestricted trade, of religion, and of civilization generally, strengthen the hope of the present rebellion becoming the successor of the expiring dynasty; thus enthroning a rule distinguished by its friendly temper toward foreigners, and anxious to promote all those means of intercourse, of which the reigning Princes are so incurably jealous. Any unfriendly action toward this rising power is therefore a serious misfortune; and nothing can be more blameworthy than the attempt of the Allies to provoke a collision. If the safety of Shanghai be so momentous a need, the rebels seem to have shown sufficient signs of amicable feeling to authorize a belief that an effort at mediation to save the threatened city would have been successful, and the necessity of more energetic steps might have been obviated. As it is, the trust that the failure of the belligerent expedition will remove any unfavorable impression, the demonstration may have made in the minds of the insurgent leaders, is all there is to sympathizers with their progress.

Mortality and the Streets.

Touching the figures furnished from week to week by the City Inspector, it may be a truism to say that while they obtain less attention from ordinary readers than from statisticians, they are nevertheless full of matter of every-day practical concern. If the curious public observe less neatness and purity in the condition of the streets, it has only to consult these fruitful tables to ascertain the reason why. If suspicions relative to the increase of disease generally, or of specific maladies, obtain currency, they may be promptly resolved by an appeal to these reports. It is, in fact, the especial duty of this important functionary to supervise matters of so immediate concern to society, that instead of society being content to wait for the usual quarterly or annual statements, which are alone required of the other City Departments, it demands its weekly revelation and has it.

Of the instruction, at once sanitary and salutary, to be derived from these reports, that of the present week affords an example. We are surprised, for instance, to notice that the ratio of deaths is rather on the increase—not only by comparison with the figures of the preceding week, but with reference to those of the corresponding period of last year. And, turning to an adjoining column, we are struck with the fact that the business of street-cleaning is steadily declining, the number of hands employed throughout the City being only 271, which supplies an average of twelve men to each Ward. If we could be persuaded that foul deposits in the streets were less pernicious to health in the cooler air of September than in the heats of the dog-days, it might be safe to disconnect these phenomena. But all the sources of malaria are unhappily as active in any given temperature above freezing point as in any other, and if children perish of an impure and enervating atmosphere in July, the impurities of Autumnal air are no less fatal.

If, therefore, the City Inspector finds his total of mortality steadily increasing, let him lay this fact to heart. The public does not need the evidence of his arithmetic to prove the streets to be less cleanly than they were last Spring; but, eager for economy, waits without complaint to learn whether the fact is to be attended by other than merely disagreeable consequences. The figures of the Inspector prove the consequences to be not only disagreeable but fatal; and we hope to see the number of street sweepers increased, that the number of the dying may be diminished. Perhaps, when the exigencies of the election are over, Mr. DELAVAN may be permitted to recall the banished machines. We may then have cleanliness and health at the lowest of his experimental figures.

SPANISH PREPARATIONS AGAINST MEXICO.—There is confirmation of the news that the organization of a Spanish *corps d'armée* in Havana, is progressing, but whether these troops are destined for Mexico or not, is a point that time only can determine. We have certainly good grounds for believing that an active intervention, to establish the declining power of MIRAMON, is meditated by Spain, and intervention, in this case, can only be accomplished by force of arms. The presence of a very large Spanish fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, the action of the Spanish Minister, and this new demonstration at Havana, all point to the same design, and to its accomplishment Spain is urged partly from motives of religion, and partly from a desire to regain her standing as an American Power. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz informs us of the additions that have been recently made to the American squadron in the Gulf, and indulges in the hope that the Administration is determined to prevent any European interference in the internal affairs of the neighboring Republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this expectation will be realized, and that Spain will be firmly and steadily opposed in her attempts to crush out Mexican Liberalism, now that success, after a long and exhausting struggle, is within its reach. But our measures of foreign policy and demonstrations, under the existing *régime*, are such mere shams that we cannot indorse our correspondent's hopes, nor can we believe, judging by past experience, that the presence of a large American squadron in the Gulf of Mexico will excite in the Spanish mind any great alarm, or be any obstacle to the accomplishment of the Spanish programme.

MORE TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The Havre papers contain an announcement that the long contemplated scheme of French Transatlantic steamers is on the high road to realization. There are to be two lines running respectively between Havre and New-York, and Havre and Martinique. The project has received the sanction of the Government, which has assigned the charge of forming the Company to the responsible hands of Messrs. PEREIRE, the leading bankers of Paris. It is thought the enterprize will now proceed without delay.

Much of the fresh impetus which the project has received is due to what is thought to be a more encouraging aspect of the traffic between Havre and this port. The figures furnished as illustrating this improvement are as follows:

FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1859.	
Passengers from Havre	1,279
Passengers from New-York	2,600
Specie List from Havre	$601,000
Specie List from New-York	$9,137,700
Freight from Havre, (tons)	7,050
FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1860.	
Passengers from Havre	2,285
Passengers from New-York	2,536
Specie List from Havre	$1,576,300
Specie List from New-York	$11,805,430
Freight from Havre, (tons)	8,152

It must be confessed the improvement thus indicated is hardly sufficient to found very sanguine expectation of profit from an extension of the means of transportation. During the first period for which the statistics are given, the business, so far as the steamers are concerned, was conducted by the *Arago* and *Fulton*, and Mr. VANDERBILT'S vessels. During the latter period two fresh competitors entered the lists—namely, the *Adriatic* and the *Illinois*, the former one of the most spacious and popular of steamships; the last named comparing well in speed and comfort with any previously upon the line. Very evidently the traffic, which so far as passengers bound to Europe is concerned, has declined, must be far less lucrative to each vessel than heretofore; and, as evidently, a moment which demonstrates this fact, is most inopportune for the inauguration of more extended competition. The American shipping now on the route is more than able to transact the business, and in the new commercial policy of France and England will be enabled to do so with increased profit. Possibly, the Parisian capitalists may yet discover this fact, and abandon so unpromising an undertaking.

THE OFFICE-HOLDERS DESERTING THE ADMINISTRATION.—Hon. BEV. TUCKER, our Consul at Liverpool, has written a long letter, urging the election of DOUGLAS, and denouncing in vigorous terms the course of that wing of the Democratic Party which insists upon legislative protection for Slavery in the Territories. If he had done this three months ago, he would probably have had leave to retire from office. But our venerable President seems to have lost his interest in the pending election. He either despairs of being able to do anything to affect the result, or else he is pretty well satisfied that his meddling only makes matters worse. But for his interference, the Democratic Party would probably have been a unit. Mr. TUCKER has chosen the time for writing his letter very judiciously. He will not be disturbed.

THE OFFICE OF RECORDER.—Judge EDMONDS, it will be seen, declines the Republican nomination for Recorder, mainly from an apprehension that he would be elected, and from a conviction that he would not remain in office long enough to make the reforms in the Court which he deems desirable. His letter contains suggestions on this subject which deserve attention. He considers the office the most important judicial office in the country, and very justly insists that it should be filled by none but men of unapproachable integrity, profound legal knowledge, and great judicial sagacity; and he, therefore, appreciates more highly the compliment implied in his nomination.

We regret exceedingly that Judge EDMONDS should have felt constrained to decline this nomination. If he persists in so doing, the Republicans will be under the necessity of making another selection; and we trust they will give due weight to the very just and important suggestions of the Judge's letter. Under no circumstances should they permit the office to fall into unworthy hands.

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the Woman's Library is to be formally opened this evening by a public meeting, to be held at Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, in Broadway. The occasion itself is one of special interest and importance; and as Rev. Mr. BEECHER and JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., are both to make addresses, it will have special attractiveness even beyond the circle of those who have hitherto interested themselves in the project. We anticipate a full attendance.

Personal.

—List of Americans in Paris from 7th to the 14th September, 1860.

NEW-YORK.
W. J. Longworth and daughter.
Isaac Newton.
Henry W. McCune.
George G. Byron.
Mrs. Howard Clark.
A. J. Clark.
Mr. & Mrs. F.A.Cushman.
George Barlow.
D. G. Mason.
C. L. Crauch.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Rochette, child and nurse.
James D. Davis.
Mr. and Mrs. Milderberger and family.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Marié.
Robert W. Halsted.
Simon Hackes.
Jacob Gutmann.
H. A. Stone and family.
Henry Nordlinger.
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Woodward.
Mr. and Mrs. Henriques.
Miss Eliza Henriques.
George A. Jackson.

CAMDEN.
F. E. Garrett.

SICILY.
Wm. De Rohan.

HARTFORD.
Major W. B. Hartley.
Mr. and Mrs. Jewell.

CINCINNATI.
Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Caldwell.

HAVRE.
J. C. Kane.

SOLEA.
W. B. Heyward.

SANTEE.
Arthur Blake.

BOSTON.
C. C. Chadwick and family.

PHILADELPHIA.
John W. Grigg.
W. B. Haseltine and wife.
Frank Haseltine.
Joseph S. Silver.
Wm. J. Lerain.
Lewis Anderied.
E. Montalant.
R. E. Simpson.

HOBOKEN.
Geo. W. Mortin.
J. F. Luckley.

NEW-ORLEANS.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Thorn.
Miss M. M. Thorn.

BUFFALO.
C. C. Coleman.

NEW-JERSEY.
Marcus Blair.

SYRACUSE.
W. P. Downer.

GLEN'S FALLS.
G. O. Smith.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

The Reception at Cincinnati—His Highness' Experience of Westernisms—The Ball at Pike's Opera House—The Affair a Pecuniary Failure.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Prince and suite arrived at 1 o'clock this morning. In consequence of a freight train having run off the track, they were delayed three hours. They were accompanied by Mayor BISHOP, Judge STORER, W. SIBLEY, President of the Chamber of Commerce; JOHN TORRENCE, President of the City Council; RUFUS KING, President of the School Board, and R. B. BOWLER, who met the train at Cochran's, and tendered the hospitalities of the city to the guest. In consequence of the lateness of the hour, but few persons were at the dépôt when the train arrived.

The Royal party took carriages and proceeded to the Burnet House, where they occupy apartments on the second floor of the southeastern wing.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 30.

At no other place has the Prince of Wales been so thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of Westernisms as here.

Yesterday the Mayor called upon him at 10 o'clock, but having been worn out by his ride from St. Louis, he was still fast asleep. He entered his carriage at 11. A vast crowd had assembled before the hotel and cheered him, adding complimentary allusions to "Old ABE" and "Little DUG." Failing in getting a grasp of the Royal hand, certain persons seized the Prince by the leg and violently shook it. The progress of the *cortége* was frequently interrupted by large gatherings of people, who were determined to see the Prince—when, where and how they pleased. The drive extended through the principal streets, and thence to the residence of Bishop MCILVAINE, where the Prince was cordially met and hospitably entertained by the venerable prelate for over an hour. He then went to the country-seat of Mr. BOWLER, where he spent some time enjoying the quiet, the society and the pears. The Mechanics' Institute Fair was thoroughly explored, and great interest was manifested in the exhibition of machinery, by the whole party, and particularly by the Prince, whose fondness for Practical Mechanics is a distinguished trait in his character.

So tired and used up was the Prince that upon his return to the hotel, he instantly sought his room, and slept several hours, much to the disappointment of many citizens who called to pay their respects.

The event of the day, and indeed of the trip thus far, was the ball given at PIKE'S Opera House. It was a private speculation, and as such, a failure. The room was beautifully decorated, and the music was good. The Prince and his entire suite, in plain dress, arrived at 10 o'clock, and the attendants, to the number of 500, rose while he crossed the parquette, and the band played the national anthem. He danced first with the wife of the proprietor of the theatre, Mrs. PIKE. There were, perhaps, one hundred well-dressed people in the room, while the rest were awkward, ill-mannered, ungainly, and dressed in the most marked wretched taste.

Miss GROESBECK, sister of Hon. Mr. GROESBECK, Ex-Member of Congress, was the belle of the evening. She laughed and chatted, danced and flirted with the Prince in the most bewitching manner, and completely bound him hand and foot for the brief hour of her triumph.

There was no supper, and, as a whole, Cincinnati should be ashamed of the exhibition made before the eyes of the Royal guests last evening.

This has been an enjoyable day. The Prince went to St. John's Church in the morning, preceded, accompanied and followed by a vast procession of sight-seers. Bishop MCILVAINE officiated, aided by three other clergymen. He preached a very powerful sermon from the ninth verse of the seventh chapter of Revelations. The Prince has at no time been so greatly interested in a discourse as in this, and when the Bishop closed his sermon, with a few earnest words of warning to the profligate young, and urged them to seek early the straight and narrow path, the eyes of the youthful Prince were dimmed with tears, and an audible sigh passed his half-closed lips. The Prince, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord LYONS paid their respects to the Bishop after the service, and thanked him for his words of counsel.

Followed by the same crowd who had patiently borne the falling rain during the service, the Prince returned to the hotel, ate his dinner, slept all the afternoon, and attended Christ's Church this evening, when Rev. Mr. GODDARD preached a very impressive sermon on the Natural Obduracy of the Human Heart.

To-morrow, at 7 o'clock A. M., the Prince departs in a special train for Pittsburgh, where he will stop at the Monongahela House, visit the factories, enter the mines, and ride down a coal slide.

Hon. JOHN A POORE, of Portland, had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle and Lord LYONS to-day, and urged them to let the Prince remain in Portland several days, but the decision was, that he could remain in that City but seven hours, in which time they could do whatever they pleased with him. So he will receive callers, lunch, drive, see soldiers, and look at firemen from 12 o'clock noon until 7 in the evening, at which hour he will leave the United States, and, vacation being over, go back to school.

The Prince gave $100 to the servants of the Burnet House, this evening.

HOWARD.

THE PRINCE AND THE PHILADELPHIANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1860.

It is stated that a committee of one hundred citizens have made arrangements for a grand operatic entertainment in honor of the Prince of Wales, to come off on the evening of the 10th October. The entire company of the New-York Academy of Music is engaged for the occasion, and the combination of musical talent will be the strongest ever witnessed in this city The Prince is to select the programme.

THE PRINCE IN NEW-YORK.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing your gallantry and desire to set off the charms of our dear daughters and sisters to the best advantage upon so important an occasion as the ball at the Academy of Music, I cannot help protesting against the intention of the Committee upon Decorations to make green the universal color of the apartments. Its effects upon the female countenance are most trying, and indeed injurious. To those of a full sanguinous tint it produces the complexion of the squaw; upon the sallow it *gives* the complexion of a person in the last stages of the yellow jaundice; whilst to the ladies who have passed their *premieres jeunesses* the tint given by the reflection of the color is violet lips, and purple shadows under the eyes, with the skin of a delicately purple drab color.

For the sake of saving a few dollars, I do most sincerely hope that the Committee will not act so ignorantly of true taste and appropriate effect as to subject the ladies of New-York to so trying and unnecessary a violation of their efforts to please. In the laws governing the contrasts of colors it is a well-known fact that none but the fairest blonde can overcome the damning effects of an ascendancy of either green or purple.

Your obedient servant,

AN ARTIST.

THE PRINCE ON SUNDAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

If I understand the programme, our expected guest, Baron RENFREW, will be with us a Sunday. In that event, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of his attending St. Paul's Church, from the fact that it is the venerable edifice (the last remnant of the original Broadway) his grand-uncle, subsequently WILLIAM IV., then a minor, attended on a corresponding occasion in the year 1780.

G. B. R.

THE PROGRAMME IN WASHINGTON.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* says:

"Baron RENFREW will arrive here on the 3d of October, and with the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. GERMAINS and Gen. BRUCE, will take up his quarters at the President's house. The remainder of the suite will stay at the residence of Lord LYONS, the British Minister. On the 4th, I understand, a grand state dinner will be given at the President's; and on the 5th, the Royal party will visit Mount Vernon, returning to dine with Lord LYONS. The President and the members of his Cabinet will also, I believe, attend this dinner. Baron RENFREW will then again dine with the President, and hold a reception in the East Room. The fashionables are all in a flutter about the events thus indicated."

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"There will be no ball in honor of the Prince Wales at the White House. The President does a

think it becoming the dignity of his position. The chief feature of attraction for the thousands who will flock here will be the brilliant fireworks. The second day after the arrival of the Prince the President will accompany him to Mount Vernon, to show him the residence and last resting-place of that man whose genius, ability and patriotism wrested this mighty empire from the hands of one of his ancestors. Miss LANE will not, as was expected, be present at the White House, *she must be considered the first lady in the country; and, therefore, the President objects to her going, as it would not be proper for her to follow the Prince to New-York.*"

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO CHICAGO.

Lord LYONS has written the following letter to the Committee of citizens which received him in Chicago:

DWIGHT, Monday, Sept. 24, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: It is with no ordinary feelings of gratitude and satisfaction that I thank you, in the name of Lord RENFREW, for the hearty and eloquent expression of respect for Her Majesty, the Queen, and of good will towards the people of Great Britain, which is contained in the letter which you did me the honor to address to me the day before yesterday.

Lord RENFREW is deeply sensible of the refined courtesy and genuine kindness which characterized his reception at Chicago. The delicate consideration evinced for his comfort, and the scrupulous regard shown to his wish to travel in a quiet and unostentatious manner, have impressed him with far warmer feelings of gratitude and esteem than could have been produced by any ceremonious demonstrations of public display.

The excellent arrangements made by the authorities, and the admirable deportment of the people, gave to Lord RENFREW the means of employing in the most advantageous way the few hours which were at his disposal. He was thus enabled to view, in a complete and satisfactory manner, objects of very peculiar interest; to appreciate the rapid growth and increasing importance of your wonderful city; and to see vast numbers of your thriving and truly kind and courteous citizens.

You were so considerate as to say that no answer to your letter would be expected; but Lord RENFREW cannot allow such a letter to remain unacknowledged. He desires especially to record his obligations to the Committee who have given expression, in so appropriate a form, to the cordial feelings of their fellow-citizens.

I have the honor to be, with great regard and respect,

Gentlemen, your most obedient
Humble servant,
(Signed) LYONS.

To the Honorable
Wm. B. Ogden, John Wentworth, William Bross, E. W. McComas.

THE PRINCE AT THE SOUTH.

WHAT THE PRINCE WILL HAVE A CHANCE OF SEEING AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Whig.

It is announced that His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, will reach this city, on Saturday, Oct. 6, and remain until the afternoon of the 7th. If there is to be any formal reception on the part of the citizens or the constituted authorities, the subject should receive prompt consideration. In order that unneighborly jealousies may be allayed, we suggest that the citizens of Petersburgh be invited to participate in the "arrangements." It will be observed that the distinguished visitor will arrive in Richmond at the close of next week, and will thus be prevented from witnessing the *interesting process of the manufacture of chewing tobacco in the factories of this city*, even if His Lordship were willing, as the majority of strangers are, to view one phase of our "peculiar institution" at the risk of offending his royal olfactories. *He will, however, have an opportunity of seeing the colored population of Richmond in all their glory of Sunday liberty.* He will see them promenading the streets in the most fashionable style, and almost monopolizing the sidewalks. He will perceive that they are as lively and cheerful as crickets—that they are altogether untroubled with cares for the morrow—in short, that they are the "happiest and most contented peasantry in the world." If he has a philosophical turn of mind, the *Prince will be amazed at the stupendous folly of the fanatics of England and America*, who clamor for the abolition of negro servitude in the Southern States, when it is so obvious that the condition of the slaves is beyond melioration, and that their enfranchisement would expose them to incalculable privations and misery."

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* says that it is probable that a ball will be given the Prince, and that the expense of it will be defrayed by private subscription. One of the wealthy men in the city has offered to pay half the cost of the entertainment if the honor of opening the ball with the Prince shall be proffered to his daughter.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Bay Islands—The Pony Express to be Discontinued—Syrian Aid, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Mr. MOLINA, recently accredited to our Government as Minister from Honduras, had a long interview to-day with Secretary CASS, in reference to matters connected with that Government. Honduras, after she learned of the expedition of WALKER, urged upon the British authorities to keep possession of Ruatan. Now that WALKER has been captured, and her fears have been quieted, she is ready to take possession, and Great Britain, in accordance with the treaty, will surrender it up to Honduras. This is the explanation of the reasons why it has been so long delayed.

The rearrangement of the Salt Lake and Denver mails, to go around *vid* Council Bluffs, omitting the service between St. Joseph and Julesburg, which the Post-office Department has in contemplation, will discontinue the Pony Express, which has become so necessary to commercial interests. The cost of the Pony Express, except in connection with a mail service, would be enormous. It is probable, however, that should the Department extend the present Salt Lake mail contract until Congress can act, the Pony Express will be continued. Its discontinuance will be felt by all classes, especially by the people of California, just on the eve of an important election.

SAMUEL CLARK, of Michigan, has been appointed Consul at Aspinwall, *vice* FOX, removed.

The storeship *Relief* will leave Boston on the 15th prox., for the Mediterranean. The Secretary of the Navy to-day cheerfully responded to a request that the vessel be directed to convey thither such articles of clothing and fabrics so convertible for the relief of the sufferers in Syria as the charitable of this country may contribute up to that period.

News from Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived last night with a small treasure shipment of $1,570. The Company hereafter will have a messenger in the coaches triweekly. Many owners of quartz mines, who, two months ago, became wholly discouraged, are now sanguine of success, and are making $200 or more per week. At last accounts about twenty teams had left Denver for the States. Many of those who went with them will return in the Spring to locate farms or develope their gold and silver leads. The weather at Denver is very cold, with an occasional fall of snow. The miners now are often unable to commence operations until about 9 o'clock in the morning, on account of ice. Winter is rapidly approaching. Trains, consisting of merchandize, left here this week to the number of fifty wagons, and more are preparing to leave.

Accident on the Great Falls and Conway Railroad.

SOUTH BERWICK JUNCTION, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The railroad bridge over the Salmon Falls River, on the Great Falls and Conway Road, fell this morning, while a train was passing over it. The engine, with four platform-cars, fell with the bridge. The brakeman pulled the pin connecting the freight-cars with the passenger-cars just in time to save the latter from being precipitated into the river. The engineer saved his life by jumping from his engine to the abutment of the bridge. Nobody was hurt.

Closing of the Fair at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The fair grounds were well filled yesterday.

The premium of $600 for the best thoroughbred stallion of any age was awarded to *Potatoes*, owned by B. R. TYLER, of St. Louis County. The second premium of $300 was awarded to *St. Louis*, owned by J. B. WHITE, of St. Louis. The third premium, $100, was awarded to *Damon*, owned by Mr. GOOD, of St. Louis.

The closing day of the St. Louis Fair in all respects was very satisfactory. *Ethan Allen* was awarded a prize of $150. The profits of the Association for the week, are about $20,600.

Death of Professor Harris, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 30.

Prof. CHAPIN HARRIS, founder of the American Dental College, author of the *Dental Dictionary*, *American Journal of Dentistry*, and other standard professional works, died in this city yesterday, aged 60 years. He ranked at the head of his profession.

S. OWINGS HOFFMAN, an old and highly respectable merchant of Baltimore, died on Friday.

Hon. Mr. LINDSAY, M. P., came over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Cincinnati on Saturday, and proceeded to Washington.

Hull of the Ship Staffordshire Found.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 29.

A letter from Yarmouth, N. S., states that the hull of the ship *Staffordshire*, lost several years since on the passage from Liverpool to Boston, has recently been found off Sag Harbor, in ten fathoms water.

Commander of the Gladiator Knocked Down.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The commander of the British war-steamer *Gladiator* was knocked down to-day in the bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel by a friend of Gen. WALKER. Considerable excitement exists in regard to the affair.

AMUSEMENTS.

What opera would really be performed at the rival houses any night last week was about as uncertain as what kind of weather any morning would bring. On Friday night, *par example*, at the Academy, "Robert le Diable" was announced, and the curtain rose on the "Traviata." On Saturday morning, at Niblo's, the house being not of the most brilliant, Signora CORTESI caught, after the first act, one of those sudden illnesses for which this great *artiste* has so melancholy a facility, and she was seen no more. A variety of *morceaux* was substituted, on which the unhappy audience had to feed. If opera managers and singers continue to play such extraordinary pranks with the public as we have seen in the past few weeks, the altars of song will soon become deserted. On Saturday the Cortesi troupe, like the Bourbons of Naples, abandoned the field, and left to Mr. STRAKOSCH and Mr. ULLMAN an undisputed kingdom. The latter returned in the *Persia* from a ravaging tour, in which he has despoiled all the opera-houses of Europe of their richest treasures of song. We are promised Mlle. JENNY NEY, the great FORMES, besides a multitude of smaller stars. On Tuesday night our own domestic pet, PATTI, essays for the first time the *rôle* of *Violetta* in "La Traviata."

The great coming feature of the drama is Miss CUSHMAN, who appears to-night in the character of *Mrs Haller* in "The Stranger." Until within the last few months it was believed that both Mr. FORREST and Miss CUSHMAN had retired from the Stage. But it is seldom we find any of our great artists adhere to resolutions of this kind. A short time before his death, CHARLES KEMBLE came again upon the boards of which he had been so long the grace and ornament. By the last steamer we catch a whisper that Mr. MACREADY thinks of again returning to the Stage. The fact of it is, the perfume of the incense haunts the artist's sense; the impulse of the genius of which he or she is conscious keeps perpetually goading to action until, after a few years of repose, they appear again before the public only too glad to welcome an old favorite. Ever glad is the public to welcome back so great an honor in every sense to the National Stage as "Our Charlotte." By-the-bye, the use of this affectionate and somewhat familiar title has a significance which speaks strongly for the enthusiasm of our public. Signora GRISI sounds but coldly in the ears of a Frenchman or Italian. He is satisfied with nothing less than *La Grisi* or *La Viva*, and a like principle animates our public in its designation of perhaps its greatest favorite. Since Miss CUSHMAN was last with us, she has passed her Winters at Rome in a circle of young American students in poetry and sculpture, and her friends and admirers are fond of assuming that, in the long galleries and vast squares of the eternal city, crowded with works of genius, she has gathered new impulses in the study of that art by which she has acquired her fame. At all events she comes in the full vigor and perfection of her powers. Time has scarcely touched her during the three years since she last appeared at Burton's Theatre. Since then the theatre has undergone a diminution in size, making it far better calculated for the display of fine acting than a larger theatre. Distance lends no enchantment to the view when a great actress is the object of attraction. As Miss CUSHMAN has an unconquerable desire on the first night of her return always to meet those friends to whom she owes her fame and fortune, as far as possible in her own form, and look on them with her own face, she will open in the character of *Mrs. Haller*, the beautiful sadness of whose sorrow she pictures with a most intense truth. We cannot share the opinion of some few who would limit Miss CUSHMAN's triumphs to the delineations of the terrible, as in *Meg Merrilies* and *Lady Macbeth*. Her portrayal of the softer affections we can imagine to be different from that of Mrs. SIDDONS or Miss O'NEILL; but in all her performances we see nothing to warrant us in believing that she has not the same mastery over the manifestations which emanate from tenderness of heart as over those which spring from fierceness and arrogance of soul. As she will play during this engagement not only in *Meg Merrilies* and *Lady Macbeth*, but also in *Hamlet* and *Nancy Sikes*, we shall have an opportunity of seeing her and judging her in every phase of form the drama can assume.

At Wallack's and Laura Keene's the French adaptations are abandoned, and two new pieces brought out, this week. Poor SCRIBE, so long the Providence of composers in want of text, of managers in want of plays, and actors in want of parts, is beginning to be most woefully snubbed. Yet in this, his hour of adversity, is he not the less to be admired for his wonderful industry and skill. LOPE DE VEGA, the prolific Spanish dramatist, wrote, it is asserted, five hundred dramas. ALEXANDRE HARDY, who founded the first regular Paris theatre, wrote a play in twenty-four hours. He touched something about two hundred, but they passed into oblivion. They fretted their little hour, however, and fretted it well. The probability is, that SCRIBE will exceed both LOPE DE VEGA and HARDY. And their fate will be the same. SCRIBE's dramas too, will fret their hour and pass away. Where the object, as with SCRIBE, is simply to amuse, without reference to any higher purpose, the lease of favor with the public will expire the moment a higher class of dramatists and vaudevillists appeal to a higher taste and chaster code of dramatic ethics. As far as the American and English stage is concerned it has already been too polluted by sickly translations, adaptations and imitations of a school which being alien to the character and habits of the people, can only live on sufferance until such time as America produces men to write for the American stage. SCRIBE, however, is a genius in his own way. He sets thoughts to drama and vaudeville, as JULLIEN set notes to symphonies and quadrilles. Both men give passing pleasure to the hour, and are to be thought of accordingly. Both the new pieces at WALLACK'S and Miss KEENE'S are begotten of the soil. That at Wallack's is a comedy from the pen of BROUGHAM, entitled "Playing with Fire," in which we believe it is his intention to open at the Haymarket next month. The piece is cast to Mr. WALLACK'S full strength, with the exception of Mr. WALCOT, who, with gay audacity, refused the part of *Pinchback*, now to be played by Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, and claimed that of *Dr. Savage*, now to be performed by Mr. LESTER WALLACK. If Mr. WALCOT imagines he holds the same place in popular estimation as Mr. LESTER WALLACK, he is laboring under a very rosy illusion indeed. The piece at Miss KEENE'S, produced to-night, is entitled "Aileen Aroon," and is founded on one of CARLTON'S beautiful stories. The success of the "Colleen Bawn" has given an impetus to the Irish drama. The knight of this new drama wears his vizor down.

At NIBLO'S the Forrest fury still rages, and the great tragedian promises to give *Hamlet* to the crack of the ceiling or of doom. In sitting attentively through *Hamlet*, it struck us that the recently much complained of indifference to Shakespeare and the legitimate drama may not be without a valid reason. Shakespeare communicates to our minds by language infinitely more vivid than those communicable by the highest types of the ideal which the greatest artists have been able to produce; for words are better exponents of ideas than either color or marble. But the matter is vastly different when the language of Shakespeare is pronounced by Junius Rosclus Robinson, and the ideals of Shakespeare's beauties represented by Miss Wilhelmina Siddons Jones. Those who love Shakespeare recognize this. One actor there occasionally is, who, by virtue of genius and study, will satisfy the demands of the imagination, but the remaining figures will be dwarfed and caricatured. This does not apply to all who figure in *Hamlet* at NIBLO'S, some of whom are actors goodly to be seen, but it does to many. Why, in the opening of that frost scene, a new reading, by which "the morn in russet mantle clad" is made to "walk o'er the *snow* of yon high eastern hill."

At BARNUM'S "Joseph and his Brethren" continue to give delight to multitudes, and what is it? rather what is it not? What lady at her morning toilette has ever let her thick rich tresses trail the ground that Barnum's spies have not been inspecting from some secret spot? In what undiscovered country beyond the sources of the Nile has a black boy with a white head, or a white boy with a black head appeared, that BARNUM has not netted him. What is there curious that he has not?

At the Old Bowery, Mr. CHANFRAU appears in his great character of *Mose*, in which, in days of yore, he drew the town for months, and at the New, Mr. EDDY, who was engaged but for a week, has found a success that may carry his engagement to a length now unseen.

We are to have another theatre. Mr. WALLACK has leased from Mr. GIBSON, who recently erected a kind of mediæval establishment at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway, a lot in its rear, 150 by 75, with an entrance of 20 feet on Broadway, and purposes commencing the erection of a new theatre next month, the lease of his present establishment expiring on the 1st of next May. The necessary funds have been raised by Mr. Moss, Mr. WALLACK'S popular Treasurer, who in finance is fully equal to Mr. GLADSTONE, and not second to FOULD; so the work will go briskly on, and the present hope and intention is to open on the 1st of February. The design of the new theatre has not been perfected, but as far as possible it will resemble in form the present graceful and well-shaped house. Mr. WALLACK will carry with him wherever he goes the same charming company and the same patronage and good wishes that have surrounded him in "the old ship."

MATINEES.

What They Are, and Their Influence—What We Think of Them, and How They Look.

The institution of mid-day operas is one which does not promise to strike early or permanent root on this side of the Atlantic. We have not amongst us sufficient idle wealth to justify the surrender of whole days, by any large part of the community, to mere purposes of amusement. Even our very wealthiest ladies, unless they wish openly to repudiate all suspicion of paying any heed to domestic duties, will not often allow themselves to be seen attending such an entertainment as was given last Saturday at Niblo's Garden.

It was a clear, bright, breezy and invigorating day, the air just crisp enough to make brisk walking pleasant, and the sky with no threat of rain in its blue expanse to deter Solferino bonnets from leading the vivacity of their bright hues and fluttering ribbons to the side-walks of our chief thoroughfare. It was one of those days in which the mere sense of existence becomes a pleasure, even the dullest duties of life assuming some brilliancy from the atmosphere.

Never did Broadway look more brilliant. All its golden signs and plate-glass windows flashing in the sunlight, banners floating over its principal hotels, stages, carriages and advertising vans fluctuating up and down its pavement in endless procession; busy clerks using all their powers of persuasion over glittering counters, and more than ten thousand modern Eves hankering after such forbidden apples of dry-goods, jewelry and music as form the fruits of our Tree of Knowledge in this practical Nineteenth Century.

Suddenly turning out of daylight and the main thoroughfare into Niblo's Garden, where a *matinée* is in progress, the contrast does not strike one as agreeable. The main hallway seems dusty and deserted, certain gold-fish in a muddy aquarium looking as if they were only porgies gilt, and half-a-dozen drooping geraniums displaying all the signs of consumption. It is not a cheerful entrance, nor does the house into which it leads look cheerful.

The theatre proper is filled with a mixed light, made up one-half of gas and the other of celestial manufacture. It is a mongrel sort of light, not by any means favorable to beauty—a light that makes us morally uneasy, suggesting that we occupy a sort of mule-position in our amusement, the day still having claims of duty on our time, which a premature night is yielding up to pleasure. But can we call this pleasure?

The white paint on the pillars and box-fronts does not look so dazzling as at night; the gilded sculpture-wreaths are fly-marked and faded; we see cracks in the paint on the drop-curtain; the floors have an unsavory nastiness both to eye and nose; the red merino used for covering the seats betrays evidence that hair-oil is popular, and that hands grow moist in hot assemblages. To crown all, it is a mongrel company, sitting in a mongrel light, and listening to a sort of mongrel entertainment, being the half-way house between an operatic rehearsal and a full-dress evening performance.

As for the audience, there may be, in managerial phrase, "about $230 in the house"—say, at the outside, 500 people, allowing 110 "dead-heads." The orchestra is not full, nor does it play with any special care; the singers are in a state of proper rebellion against having to exert themselves for so small an audience; the chorus girls wink and make faces at the chorus men on the other side of the stage; and even the scene-shifters make no effort to conceal their legs and elbows while lazily shoving off the walls of an immense palace, to reveal the "superb forest view" in the following act.

Everything on the stage lags and drags, the prompter having to shout his words into listless ears, the orchestra-leader vainly striving meanwhile to stir up the fiddles and flutes to discourse most eloquent music, while the big drums and brazen instruments "take the bit between their teeth," so to speak, and make off at a headlong gallop on the roughest and stoniest kind of harmonic steeple-chase. Madame CORTESI, the chief attraction on the bills, is "indisposed," and cannot sing. The younger AMODIO does his best with an unfinished voice and still more unfinished gestures. He turns up the palm of his right hand as if he were asking charity, and then lets it drop against his thigh. This action, though few would think it, expresses all the passionate emotions of a father who suddenly finds his only son, the pride and stay of his gray hairs, sunk and lost in the fascinations of a Camelia-queen.

As for the female portion of the audience, there are no doubt many ladies in it deserving all respect; passionate lovers of music who desire to hear professional singing on all possible occasions; ladies who have not brothers or husbands to take them to the opera at night; mothers who have daughters under musical instruction, and who are only present as chaperons, and strangers without acquaintance in our City, who find anything a relief from the gossip, tittle-tattle and monotony of hotel parlors seen by daylight. These form the respectable portion of the female audience, but they are not one-half of the whole.

For the rest, there are ladies in very gay bonnets, and shawls more brilliant of hue than enduring of texture. Not a few of them have their hair dressed *à la Chinoise*, while ringlets down the back of the neck seem also in fashion. The mongrel, half-daylight, half-gaslight is very trying to their complexions—a very suspicious and painful light indeed, revealing, that if three-fourths of them could at this instant utter in tears the pangs of their gilded misery, the delicate pink and white of their cheeks would become furrowed with a more natural pallor.

Seated by the sides of these, or standing behind their benches, are all varieties of that class of men who live without any ostensible means of support—dressing in spotless linen, nevertheless; addicted to diamond breastpins, patent leathers and dyed moustaches,—the sort of men who stand on the corners of Broadway during the fashionable hours of promenade, staring grossly at innocent ladies who hurry past them with a shudder, or distributing winks of patronage to the gaudy wrecks known as "social evils," who drift rudderless to and fro in the main channels of metropolitan life.

To speak plainly, the demi-monde predominates at matinees, but there is also much reason to fear that such entertainments are used by women and men not recognized as falling within this catalogue, for purposes which they would not care to avow. It is a dangerous resort, to say the least, for ladies who are not under the protection of legitimate guardians. Even when they enter it innocently, they may meet or make male acquaintances there on a footing of familiarity not consistent with maturity or maidenly reserve. Levity is the rule of such assemblages, and the very atmosphere of the place seems tainted with Bohemianism.

These matinées are not wholesome for innocence, while destructive to those who totter on the brink of vice. There are very many ladies who would shudder if asked to visit a theatre or the opera at night without male protection; but who really enter a worse atmosphere, and sit surrounded by worse company and looser influences when they attend these mongrel assemblages. It may be well for them to consider that the female world of New-York and all other large cities is divided unfortunately into two classes; Those who have domestic and social duties during the day, and who look to fathers, husbands or brothers as the providers and protectors of their evening amusements; and secondly, those with whom the day has no duties, and who would fly to the ends of the earth rather than allow father, brother, or husband to witness their degradation. It is of this latter class, who have most day-time to spare, that the female audience at matinées is chiefly composed.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Some months since, officer HAGUE received information which led him to believe that a gang of counterfeiters in one of the Western States had established branches of their business in the adjoining Counties of Butler and Clarion, and he proceeded to investigate it. After a good deal of trouble, he was fortunate enough this week to obtain information which set all doubts of the correctness of the report at rest, and he at once proceeded to take steps for the arrest of the offenders. Taking with him officers RIDDLE and LOWE, of the day police, the three started on Tuesday for Clarion, and arrived there that night. They proceeded thence to Callensburg, and there arrested a man named JOHN STITS, a farmer, we believe of means, but a man of very bad reputation. They failed to find what they wanted here, but in searching a house owned by STITS, and occupied but a short time before by a party of prostitutes now in Clarion jail, they discovered a large amount of stolen goods, including a considerable quantity of jewelry.

Leaving Callensburgh the party drove to Sunbury, Butler County, arriving there late at night. Proceeding at once to the house of a man named JAMES WILSON, they woke him out of bed, and took him into custody. In his house they found a coin press and dies for dimes, quarter eagles and Mexican dollars, with a considerable amount of bogus money, and two large packages of counterfeit bills, all of which are now in possession of the Police. WILSON is a man of considerable means, and owns a large farm in the neighborhood. He took his arrest very hard, and seemed fully alive to the peril of his position. The bills consist of "twos" on the Agricultural Bank of Morion, Illinois, and "threes" on the Bank of New-Jersey, New-Brunswick.

Leaving Sunbury, the officers next drove to a point near the "Old Stone Tavern," in Slippery Rock township, Butler County, and there arrested a man named CHAS. COVENTRY, on whose person they found a considerable quantity of bogus quarter eagles. In searching his house, they discovered a carpet sack which contained $800 of the stuff, all of which they secured. It was in an unfinished state, but when galvanized might easily be taken for the genuine article. The prisoner made a desperate resistance, and it was only when the handcuffs were put on him that he yielded. Subsequently, while the officers were searching the house, he bolted out of the door, and it being pitchy dark he was soon lost to sight. He ran some distance, but tumbling over some rocks, he came to grief and was a second time made prisoner. He was ironed this time, and in this way brought to the city. The parties were committed to jail last night, and will have a hearing to-day or to-morrow, before the United States Commissioner.—*Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, Sept. 29.*

Late Importations, &c.

We are now in receipt of our large importations, in the way of

COATINGS,
VESTINGS,
PANTALOONERY,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,

For Fall and Winter wear.

They are the choicest selections to be found in the French, German and English markets.

We also invite attention to our very extensive stock of Fashionable Clothing for men and boys. It contains a great variety of styles and fabrics to be found nowhere else.

All of which we offer at extremely low prices.

An early selection is respectfully recommended, as the demand is already very large.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway,
Corner of Warren-st.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH BINDERS, CORDERS, AND ALL OTHER RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company would ask the candid attention of the public, and especially of that more immediately represented by the NEW-YORK TIMES, to the fact that the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine has uniformly received the highest commendations from all classes of society, whether for the use of

FAMILIES,
DRESS-MAKERS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
GAITER FITTERS,
SHOE BINDERS,
VEST MAKERS, OR
TAILORS GENERALLY.

THE LOCK-STITCH MADE BY THESE MACHINES is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that is approved by families and manufacturers of sewed goods. This fact being borne in mind, every candid person must be convinced that the WHEELER & WILSON Machine is the only one to purchase, whether for private use or for earning a livelihood by sewing for others.

OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Gov. Pollock on Sewing Machines.

"On the recommendation of a friend, I procured, some months since, a Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine. My family has been most successful in its use, from the start, without any trouble or difficulty whatever in its management. My wife says it is a 'family blessing,' and could not be induced to dispense with its use—in all of which I most heartily concur."—*James Pollock, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.*

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

In addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. J. Bovee Dod's Imperial Wine Bitters are without doubt THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, PARALYSIS, PILES, and FEMALE DISEASES. Depôt No. 78 William-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.

Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite the church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his RADICAL CURE TRUSS to all cases of Rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulderbraces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms. The application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.

All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Taylor's New Saloon.

WILLIAM TAYLOR having recently refitted and embellished in elegant style his Saloon at No. 555 Broadway, is prepared to receive his friends and the public.

The Polar Refrigerator
Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the United States Fair, Cincinnati, Sept., 1860.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Torch Oil for the Wide-Awakes for sale very cheap, by E. H. KELLOGG & CO.,
Nos. 48 and 50 Water-st., New-York.

The Best Manufacturing and Family Machines in the world at I. M. SINGER & CO.'S, No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DUBOIS—FISHER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30 in the Greene-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Charles E. Harris, JOSEPH P. DUBOIS to CHARLOTTE FISHER.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

SMITH—DOWS.—On Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 27, at Grace Church, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, ANDREW H. SMITH, M. D., to Jane W., daughter of A. Dows, Esq.

HUTTON—HENSHAW.—At Willow Bank, Westchester County, on Thursday, Sept. 27, WILLIAM H. HUTTON, of Montreal to CORNALIA, adopted daughter of Charles J. Henshaw.

KNOX—FAKE.—In Clinton, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Wm. E. Knox, of Rome, Rev. CHARLES E. KNOX, of Utica, to SARAH, daughter of Peter Fake, Esq.

STEBBINS—FAIRCHILD.—In Canzenovia, on Thursday, Sept. 27, by Rev. G. S. Boardman, JOHN STEBBINS to KATHARINE FAIRCHILD, eldest daughter of L. F. Fairchild.

NORTH—LARRABEE.—In Geneva, Ill., on Thursday, Sept. 20, by Rev. G. W. Woodward, ROBT. D. NORTH and Miss ELIZABETH CAROLINE, daughter of Wm. H. Larrabee, Esq.

DIED.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 29, HENRIETTA LOUISE, youngest child of Richard and Matilda French, aged 4 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2 Gramercy Park, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

VAIL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 29, after a short and severe illness, Mr. ROBERT VAIL, aged 46 years, 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, George B., James M., and John M. Whitfield, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 55 Ludlow-st., without further notice. His remains will be interred in Cemetery of the Evergreens.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

YOUNGS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 29, ROSCIUS, youngest son of David L. and Caroline A. Youngs, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 646 4th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MEDAY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 29, GEORGE CHRISTIAN, son of Geo. K. and Elizabeth Calvert Meday, aged 2 years, 9 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 115 Ludlow-st., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 1, at 2 P. M.

THICKEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a lingering illness, Mr. SAMUEL THICKEY, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 64 Pike-st.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, of cancer of the lungs, CHARLES H. BARCLAY, aged 13 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, James L. Watson, 114 West 17th-st., without further notice.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, suddenly, of scarlet fever, ANNA FRANCES, only daughter of Francis J. and Anna F. Ogden, aged 9 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 210 West 20th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LANG.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, at the residence of his father, George Armstrong, No. 195½ East 23d-st., JAMES C. LANG, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, George Armstrong, No. 195½ East 23d-st., without further notice.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 30, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. John E. Shepard, after a short illness, ALATHEA COOK.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

HUMPHREY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, at the residence of A. J. Pratt, No. 63 Hicks-st., HANNAH N., wife of James Humphrey, aged 22 years; residence Buffalo.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

FOX.—In Westchester, on Friday evening, Sept. 28, HANNAH CLARINA, wife of Geo. Henry Fox, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, David Austin, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12¼ o'clock, from her late residence, in Westchester, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Williams' Bridge on the arrival of the 11 o'clock Harlem Railroad train from New-York to convey persons to the house.

CLARKSON.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, PHEBE R., wife of Matthew Clarkson, Jr., and daughter of John Ditmas.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, at Flatbush, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes.

OAKEY.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 29, MARTHA TILESTON, only child of John and Sarah S. Oakey, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Spofford, Flatbush, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—At her residence, Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, on Friday, Sept. 28, MARGARET LEWIS, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Morgan Lewis, and widow of Maturin Livingston, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at St. James' Church, Hyde Park, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hyde-park Station on the arrival of the 7:20 A. M. train from New-York.

GOULD.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 28, EDITH MARIANA, daughter of John and Elizabeth J. Gould, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 3 months.

ALSTON.—In Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, JOSEPH ALSTON, in 53d year of his age.

WELLES.—In Ann Arbor, Mich., on Saturday, Sept. 22, HENRY WOOLSEY WELLES, formerly of Utica, N. Y., aged 42 years.

MASTERS.—In Bermuda, on Monday, Sept. 17, Dr. BENJAMIN R. MASTERS, of New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 465, Sept. 29, 1860.
5, 9, 8, 30, 34, 37, 39, 12, 26, 69, 45, 65, 33.

*Class No. 486,

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 20 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and recitation References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM;

or, nature's practical method for teaching languages. Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 543 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1860-61, will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 1,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.
The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.
Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.
A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and given references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)

Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.
A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

LADIES' FRENCH COURSE.

MADAME SCHAAP undertakes by her entirely new method, which has met with complete success, to impart instruction in six months' tuition, embracing two lessons of two hours each, weekly, her pupils shall be able to speak, read and write the French language fluently and grammatically. Terms for six months' course, $18. Private tuition for six months, $30. For further particulars, inquire at the Course Rooms, No. 1926th-av., second door above 13th-st., New-York, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue an J Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The next term will begin on Monday, Oct. 1. A final examination for admission will be held at the College on Friday, 28th inst., at 9½ o'clock, on which day also students absent from, and deficient at, the concluding examination in June last, and candidates for admission who were conditionally received at that time, will present themselves for examination.
CHAS. KING, LL. D.,
President Columbia College.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,

No. 68, West 26th-st.
REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.
A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. LEVERETT,

NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS, ON THE HUDSON.

References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 60 West 33d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.
JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S

Private Classes for Young Ladies, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of Young Ladies as boarding-pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants if desired.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

D. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Lexington-av., near 35th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900

Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH HEDGES will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Scowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, S. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens the eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—

Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; EDWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 19 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE Banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under healthy family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes by *Nottane*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-eighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 28 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—

No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON, Permanent Instructor by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 12. Circulars at Carter's, No. 680 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN

September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., for the Christian education of young ladies, Boarding and Day Scholars, will open SUNDAY, Sept. 17, 1860. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Carters's, No. 766 Broadway, and at No. 486 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-av.), will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.)

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 15th-av., first door from Washington-square.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1502 Broadway, 1st floor above 46th-st., east side.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 826 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 26 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 406 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,
Now in its forty-first year, has reopened with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. To meet urgent demands for increased accommodations, the school building has been considerably enlarged during the vacation. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus ensure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for College or business.
Circulars containing full particulars, the names of numerous references, and strong commendatory letters from prominent clergymen and others whose sons have attended the Institution, may be had at the school. Parents who wish to secure for their sons the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to call.
As new classes are now forming for beginners in Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, and book-keeping, the present time is most favorable for entrance.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

PROF. AGASSIZ' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

At Cambridge, will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of September. In addition to the usual instruction, a course of Lectures on English Literature will be given by Prof. James R. Lowell.

EVENING SCHOOLS—EDUCATION FREE TO ALL.—The public are hereby informed that Evening Schools for both males and females will be opened at the school-houses herein designated on MONDAY, Oct. 1, for the education of those whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending Day School. Experienced and well qualified teachers have been employed, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these schools in an efficient manner, and thus afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Parents, guardians and employers are earnestly requested to coöperate with the Executive Committee on Evening Schools in their efforts to secure the attendance of those for whose education these schools were established, by affording the use of their employ the time to be prompt at the opening exercises of the school, and by otherwise encouraging their attendance. They will thus improve the condition of very many who only require an education to render them valuable citizens, and whose only means of obtaining it are through the medium of the Evening Schools. Applications for admission must be made at the school-rooms as soon as the schools are opened.

MALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	School Houses.
1.	No. 29, Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4.	No. 1, William-st., near Duane.
5.	No. 44, Corner North Moore and Varick sts.
6.	No. 23, City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.
7.	No. 31, Monroe-st., near Monigomery.
8.	No. 38, Clark-st., near Broome.
9.	No. 3, No. 40 Morton-st., near Hudson.
10.	No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.
11.	No. 36, Ninth-st., near Avenue C.
12.	No. 37, Eighty-seventh-st., near Third-av.
12.	No. 39, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
12.	No. 43, Manhattanville.
13.	No. 34, Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.
14.	No. 30, Baxter-street, near Grand.
16.	No. 35, Thirteenth-st., near Sixth-av.
16.	No. 11, Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17.	No. 13, Houston-st., near Essex.
18.	No. 50, Twentieth-st., near Second-av.
19.	No. 18, Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20.	No. 33, Thirty-fifth-st., near Ninth-av.
21.	No. 49, Thirty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22.	No. 17, Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.
22.	No. 61, Forty-fourth-st., near Ninth-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	School Houses.
1.	No. 29, Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4.	No. 1, William-st., near Duane.
6.	No. 24, Elm-st., near Leonard.
7.	No. 31, Monroe st., near Montgomery.
8.	No. 38, Clark-st., near Broome.
10.	No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.
11.	No. 15, Fifth-st., near Avenue C.
12.	No. 37, Eighty-seventh-st., Yorkville.
12.	No. 43, Manhattanville.
12.	No. 39, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
13.	No. 34, Broome-st., near Sheriff.
14.	No. 5, Mott-st., near Spring.
16.	No. 35, Thirteenth-st., near Sixth-av.
16.	No. 11, Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17.	No. 19, Fourteenth-st., near First-av.
18.	No. 50, Twentieth-st., near Second-av.
19.	No. 18, Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20.	No. 33, Twenty-eighth-st., near Ninth-av.
21.	No. 14, Twenty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22.	No. 17, Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.

Also,

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED PEOPLE.
(Males and Females.)
School House No. 5—Laurens-st., near Broome.
School House No. —17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
An additional term of nine weeks will commence on Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

ANDREW L. BYRNE,
CHARLES E. GILDERSLEVE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
JAMES MARRINER,
JARED A. TIMPSON,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
Executive Committee on Evening Schools.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1860.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The third term of this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3. The first meeting of its students will take place at 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, when the hours for Lectures will be arranged.
Persons desiring to obtain information in regard to the course of study, &c., are requested to call at the Law School Buildings No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Monday or Tuesday, the 1st and 2d inst., between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M., or on Wednesday, the 3d inst., between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Law.

RIDING ACADEMY—FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—W. H. DISBROW has the honor to announce that his Evening Class, for instruction to gentlemen, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 1, and continue each MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, from 8 to 10 o'clock. The Reception Evenings, for ladies and gentlemen, for exercise riding, commence on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, and continue each TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING. A band of music will perform on those evenings. The Day School, for ladies, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 28 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway

COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK TOWN, CONN.—Rev. J. A. SAXON, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of this first-class School begins WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st., N. Y. Interviews with the Principal at No. 64 West 47th-st., N. Y.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMILY School for Boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The thirty-eighth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal. BENJ. F. MILLS.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 689 Broadway, engages to train dull boys into lively, energetic business habits in three months for $30. Bright, intelligent boys can be prepared for business in one month for $15. Four desks vacant. Apply, day or evening, for examination.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that her Boarding and Day School reopens Sept. 17, at No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—$20 PER MONTH.—Mme. A. GRIEURNARD, Diplomie de l'Universite de France, Academie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools or persons private lessons in the French language. No. 43 West 13th-st.

A BOOK-KEEPING CLASS WILL COMmence THIS DAY, Oct. 1, at the new Academy, No. 925 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. Pupils commencing THIS WEEK will be received at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the usual charges. Ladies Writing Class Daily. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

APTOMMAS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT (conducted as a private European family,) exclusively for ladies' accomplishments. Every day lessons, the only effective mode of teaching. For prospectus address Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—AT Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR Boys, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1860. For circulars and references apply to the Principal, Miss C. M. WHITE, Danbury, Conn., Box No. 19.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS ALLERTON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 West 19th-st., will open Monday, Sept. 17.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENMBERG, NO. 26 EAST 30TH-ST., will reopen herschool on Monday, Sept. 17th.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE celebrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, £160, $185, $225, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 263 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON

Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,
and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore, at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,

No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Dring& Patent Pianos.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Prices from $40 to $400.
Warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. Send for a circular.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,

Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte at a bargain; best City maker's full warrantee; is superbly finished in style of Louis XIV.; elegant carved legs, fluted work all round; scolloped keys, rich pearl front, over-strung bass, patent dampers, circular scale; made to order two months ago; is without spot or blemish, and most beautiful-toned; can be tested; is a $500 piano. Apply at the dwelling No. 676 4th-av., near 40th-st. Will be boxed for shipping, if required, and an object made for cash. Apply for three days.

PIANO-FORTES, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, for sale or hire; rent applied if purchased. On account of my large stock, and not having a Broadway rent to pay, I can afford to sell or rent lower than any house in the city. Call and examine.
CHAS. J. BETTS,
Successor to WM. H. GIBB,
No. 4 Leroy-place (Bleecker-st..)
1 block west of Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOTTISCHE, (with Lithograph of the Prince,) by THOMAS BAKER, the celebrated English Composer; price 40 cents. Also the PRINCE OF WALES POLKA, by AUGUSTUS GILL, the celebrated German Composer. These are superior pieces for dancing. Price of Polka, 25 cents. Mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, GILBERT, and Hallet & Davis' Piano-fortes, new, for rent at reduced rates. Seven-octave pianos for $5 per month. One seven-octave piano, cost $725 within one year for $175; an Æolian for $125. Pianos by Chickering, Needham & Co., and Mason & Hamlin's Harmoniums and Melodeons at manufacturers prices, or for rent low, by S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTIONS.—WILLIAM DRESSLER respectfully informs his friends and public that he has returned to the City and resumed his musical avocation, giving instructions on the piano-forte, &c. Apply at DRESSLER'S music-store, No. 933 Broadway, near 22d-st.

A 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, ROUND corners, fancy legs, fretwork, desk, and overstrung, which has not been used for three months, will be sold for $175 cash. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to rent, at No. 333 Broadway, by
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes,, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 329 Broadway.

MME. WM. VINCENT WALLACE HAS returned to the City, and will receive a few pupils on the piano-forte. Apply to
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADway, Piano Manufacturers. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek.

INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE GIVEN BY A lady on the piano-forte, for $12 per twenty-four lessons with perfect satisfaction. Apply at No. 133 Avenue B., near 9th-st., for three days.

AN EXPERIENCED LEADER AND TENOR singer desires an engagement in a church in New-York. Address TENOR, care of Mason Brothers, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD College desires a few private pupils to fit for College. References: President Felton and Rev. Dr. Walker, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Boston; Rev. Dr. Osgood, Prof. H. Webster, Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., William Tracy, Esq., C. P. Kirkland, Esq., New-York. Address Box No. 901 Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, A GRADUATE OF one of the best institutions, desires a situation as teacher, either in a seminary, private or public school in the City or its vicinity; she is fully competent to teach all the higher English branches; best reference given. Address GRADUATE, stating particulars, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE to obtain a situation in a school or private family, to instruct in the English branches, French and music. Excellent references given and required. Salary a secondary object. Address Miss C. M., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF TWELVE YEARS' experience in teaching as College Professor and as Principal of a Ladies' Institute, wishes to employ two or three hours a day in private instruction, in Brooklyn. Address WM. BARSTOW, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARDING PUPILS.—A LADY WHO HAS A small private school, would like two young girls as boarding pupils; they would receive the kindest care and attention; unexceptionable reference given. Address R. G., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER OF THE YALE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE would take a few pupils in mathematics, or physics. Address Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH,
The Eminent Temperance Advocate,
will deliver his first lecture, after an absence of three years in Europe, at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY, Oct. 1,
at 8 o'clock P. M.
An address of welcome will be made by
REV. T. L. CUYLER.
Cards of admission 25 cents each. To be had at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House; Lockwood's, No. 411, Randolph's, No. 683, and at the Rooms of the Association, No. 317 Broadway. Also at the door.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—THE great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1 (three hundred and fifty thousand having been issued the first twenty-two months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2, which will be ready by Nov. 1. It will contain some 35 pages more than the present Bell, and the price will be only $2 more per 100 copies. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have already been received for more than 10,000 copies. Schools and book-dealers desiring 100 or more copies will please forward their orders.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE ORPHAN'S HOME AND ASYLUM of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, by the Rt. Rev. the Provisional Bishop, at the new building on 49th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. The 3d-av. cars pass near the ground.

MR. HENRY BELLINGER, FROM SHARON, Schoharie Co., N. Y., will preach in New-York on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2 and 3, in the Room southeast corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Also, on SUNDAY, at Piermont.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. S. & G. SKYMS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in choice
TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, FRUIT, &c.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FAMILY GROCERIES OF THE FIRST QUALITY.
For sale on the most accommodating terms.
No. 223 Main-st., first door South of Centre Church, Hartford, Conn.

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF
SOAP AND CANDLES.
TALLOW bought; GREASE and ASHES collected and taken in exchange for Soap. Factory, No. 883 Main-st. Orders left at their store, No. 223 Main-st., for Hard or Soft Soap, will be promptly attended to.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO NEATLY-FURNISHED large front rooms (first and second floors) can be secured, with permanent board, in a very desirable location in Jersey City, and but a few blocks from the ferry. Inquire at No. 21 Essex-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board and a large second-story room, in a private family, at No. 48 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh. First-class references given and required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, with private table, or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, a very desirable location.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three young gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board, at No. 83 1st-st., in a respectable American family. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be procured at No. 446, (new No. 54,) West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, occupying a first-class house, would accommodate a gentleman and wife with a back parlor and inclosed piazza, first floor, neatly furnished, and first-class board, (partial for gentlemen,) at $13; also, one or two gentlemen, with hall rooms, furnished, at $5. Location near Henry-st., three to five minutes' walk to South or Wall-st. ferries. Address R. H. M., Box No. 1,998 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, second floor, with hall bed-room attached, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 206 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts. Reference exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE BEDroom and parlor, very pleasantly located, and nicely furnished, for a gentleman and wife, convenient to the ferries and cars. Address A. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with a pleasant room in a private family. 8 minutes' walk from South Ferry. House has every convenience. Terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., near Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st., one large room and two bedrooms, very pleasantly located, five minutes walk from Fulton and Wall-sts. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on first floor, unfurnished; also, one handsome hall bedroom, furnished. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, without children, could have a pleasant second-floor room, where they could enjoy all the comforts of housekeeping without its inconveniences. No other boarders taken. A permanent arrangement required. Unexceptionable references required. Address COMFORT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY pleasant small front rooms can be had, with board, in a private family residing at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons, $10 to $16 per week. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and his wife, (small private family preferred,) about 20th November next, in a house where grate fire can be used. Would like two rooms adjoining, and wish to furnish their own apartments. Would like plenty of closet room and other conveniences. Address S. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office, stating terms and other particulars.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife, and one small child; location within 15 minutes' walk of Atlantic or Wall-st. ferry; terms must be moderate. Address A., Box No. 2,068 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Very desirable rooms, with first-class board, can be had in a fine house centrally located, near Broadway. Unexceptionable reference required. A note, with name and address, to F. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED—WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen; a large front and back room on second floor; both rooms leading out of the front room; large closets. Will be let together or separate. Call at No. 16 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

SUITES OF ROOMS AND SINGLE—WITH good table to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen—to permanent occupants on moderate terms; convenient to cars and stages. Apply No. 13 Ashland-place, six doors from Greenwich-avenue, near Waverley-place. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements, handsomely located, with side windows, pleasant view and air; private table if required. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, to a small family, or to one, two or three single gentlemen. If to the latter, partial board will be furnished if desired. Apply at No. 312 West 20th-st., near 10th-av. Additional rooms on

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERRS, Jr., Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By order of Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Judge of Supreme Court.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock,
At the salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine-st.
Comprising the entire furniture of a first-class house. Rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, valuable original oil-paintings by eminent masters, richly gilt French plate pier mirrors, lace curtains; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; richly carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle and velvet plush; rosewood etageres, centre and work tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. Also, a large lot of crockery, China, glass, cutlery and silver plated ware, card tables, beds, bedding, linen, &c. This sale is well worthy the attention of boarding-keepers, as the furniture is all in prime order, and will be sold without any reserve, by order of Receiver. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
SPLENDID BUILDING SITES FOR FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEATS AT NEWBURGH.—Supreme Court sale in partition.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on the premises at Newburgh, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, without any reserve eight splendid building sites for first-class country seats, belonging to the estate of William Thayer, deceased, without reserve. S. W. Fullerton, Jr., Esq., referee. The property is situated two miles north of the Village of Newburgh, on the bank of the Hudson River, and each parcel commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding country for more than thirty miles. There are two lots of 13 acres each, two lots of 8 acres each, one of 2½ acres, one of 7 acres, one of 10 acres and one of 17 acres, comprising river, mountain and inland scenery. The view is said by competent judges to surpass anything on the Hudson River. The lot of seven acres contains a vineyard of about 1,000 Catawba and Isabella grapevines in full bearing. The ten-acre lot has a stone farm house and barns, and a large orchard. The seventeen-acre lot has a never failing stream of water through the centre. The premises are surrounded by the splendid country seats of Warren Delano, Jr., J. Burton, G. A. Elliott, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. Page, W. H. Edwards, F. Deming and others. As the view is superior to any on the river, in a first-class neighborhood, easy of access, and the land in the vicinity yearly increasing in value, an opportunity is offered to persons seeking a fine location for a country seat on the Hudson River which may never again occur with equal inducements. Title perfect. Terms: Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance on the 1st November, when the deeds will be delivered. Maps of the property can be obtained at the Auctioneer, or of John S. Thayer, Esq., at Newburgh. Trains leave Chambers-st. every day at 7 o'clock, and stop at Fishkill opposite. Steamer leaves foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock each day, and the *Alida* at 8½ o'clock, arriving in time for the sale. Can return by steamer or railroad at almost any hour after the sale. The steamer *Thos. Powell* leaves every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, foot of Jay-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Oct. 1, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.			
20	Artisan's Bank	100	40
13	Bank of N. America	100	20
61	Resolute Ins	100	20
40	Jersey City Ins	50	12
100	Am Telegraph Co	100	60
50	N. Y. & Erie R. R.	100	40
10	Merchants Ins Co	50	20
40	Hamilton Insurance	15	20
40	Beekman Ins	25	38
45	Chic. & M. W. Railr'd	100	20
10	Metropolitan Ins	100	125
48	Manuf'y and Traders	50	40
100	Am. Guano Co	100	20
20	Knick. Ice	100	500

Shares.
Oriental Bank.
Bank of Commerce.
U. S. Insurance.
Bowery Ins.
Lorillard Insurance.
Adriatic Insurance.
P. A. Bureau V. R. R.
Exchange Insurance.
Jefferson Insurance.
Humboldt Insurance.
Gt. West Mar. Ins.
Hope Insurance.
Standard Insurance.
Cairo City Prop.

$10,000 Transit Railroad 1st Mtge. Bonds
$5000 Town of Madison 8 per cent. Bonds.
$15000 N.Y City Floating Debt 6 per cent. Stock.
$2000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Stock.
$5000 Trevorton Coal and R. R. Co. 1st Mtge Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 4. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION,
On this day, MONDAY, Oct. 1,
At the elegant private residence of Zeno Burnham, Esq., No. 48 West Sixteenth-street, between 5th and 6th avs.
Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.
The catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of household furniture, &c., offered at auction this season. Rosewood seven-octave Pianoforte,
Drawing-room suits,
Book-case, Etageres, Cabinets,
Oil Paintings, Statuary,
Rosewood and Mahogany Chamber Furniture,
Oak Dining-room Furniture,
China, Glass and Silver Ware.
The furniture all made to order by Braunsdorf, Weil & Co.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS TO THE TRADE.—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 3 and 4, at 9 o'clock A.M. precisely, at No. 15 Murray-street, near Broadway, New-York, a large and general assortment of rich wall papers, French decorations, gold and velvet papers and borders, including a variety of low-priced satin papers, blanks, &c. The sale is peremptory, without reserve, and without regard to weather, and the goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, with a privilege to dealers. Catalogues ready and the goods on view on Tuesday afternoon.

J. WILSON TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY (MONDAY) will be sold to the highest bidder, to pay advances, all the contents of the dwelling No. 58 West 18th-st., consisting of every article, both useful and ornamental, usually found in a first-class gentleman's residence. Catalogues at house; sale positive without regard to weather. J. WILSON TAYLOR & CO., Auctioneers.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, fancy toilet ware, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st.; large catalogue sale of Edwards, white granite, edged, dipt and C. C. ware, in lots for dealers, well packed for shipping.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
State of Missouri Guaranteed 7 per cent. Bonds.
Illinois River Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
Mich. South. and N. Indiana 2d Mtge. 7 per cent. Bonds.
Lake Erie and Wabash 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
The Supervisors of the County of Fulton (Ill.) have, at its present September Term, levied a tax to pay the interest on all her County Bonds that fall due July 1 and Aug. 1, 1861. Also, in addition, a half-mill tax on all the taxable property of the County, as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of her Bonds. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 482 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT.
All money deposited on or before the 1st day of October, will draw interest from the 1st inst.
BANK OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.
M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861, and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWERY, corner of Chatham square. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per cent. over that amount. All sums deposited on or before Oct. 1, draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE PUBLIC.
OFFICE BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 29 Atlantic-st., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1860.
On the 28th day of November, 1859, the Common Council of this city (seventeen members voting in favor and two against it) passed the following resolutions:
Resolved, That the assent of this Common Council be and the same is hereby given to the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company, or its assigns, to extend their track through Furman-st. to Fulton-st., to be used for horse cars only, and to be subject to the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council.
Resolved, That the Brooklyn City Railroad Company have the right to the use of said track of railroad in common with the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company, or their assigns, provided that the City Railroad Company unite with the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company, or their assigns, to construct said road, and bear an equal expense of said construction, or of the repairs of said road.
Previous to this time the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company had duly assigned all its rights to such line of road to the Brooklyn Central Company, with which latter Company it has now been consolidated, in pursuance of law. Having thus the right to build and use a railway in Furman-st., the Central Company desired to do this in cooperation with the City Company, and with that view, on the 7th December, 1859, appointed a Committee of the Board, consisting of Jacob Frost, Ira Smith and R. H. Thompson, to confer with the City Company. The Committee addressed a note to the President of the City Railroad Company, as follows:
OFFICE BROOKLYN CENTRAL RAILROAD, Dec. 7, 1859.
To President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company:
SIR: The undersigned, a Committee in behalf of the Brooklyn Central Railroad Company, and of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company, or its assigns, would respectfully represent that, on the 28th ult., the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn, at a stated session, passed the following resolution (which is set forth above.)
On the 8th inst, this Company received the following communication:
OFFICE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Fulton-st., Dec. 8, 1859.
To Messrs. JACOB FROST, IRA SMITH, R. H. THOMPSON, *Committee from the Brooklyn Central Railroad Company.*
GENTLEMEN: Your communication to the Brooklyn City Railroad, received on the 7th inst., has been referred to the undersigned as a Special Committee for its consideration, and for such suggestions as may seem appropriate.
We shall be happy to meet you at your earliest convenience, after 7 o'clock this evening, at the office of this Company.
We find that a prior engagement of some of the Committee will prevent us from carrying the conditional arrangement for an earlier meeting made with Mr. Litchfield.
We are, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
GEO. S. HOWLAND, H. A. KENT, R. R. PIERSON, } Committee.
At the meeting held at the office of the Company of the City Road as above, an agreement was made so far as the Committee could make, as follows:
The undersigned, a Committee from the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, having met a like Committee from the Brooklyn Central Railroad Company, and having conferred as to the mutual use of Furman-street by said Company for railroad purposes, have agreed to recommend to the said Brooklyn City Railroad Company to permit the said Central Railroad to use said road in Furman-street upon the following terms:
The said City Road to give the Central Road the right to use said road for an annual lease or rent of 6 per cent. per annum upon the cost price of said road, the City Road to keep the road in repair for the first three years, and after that each to pay such a proportion of the repairs upon said road as the cars run by said Companies shall bear to each other, and further, that the said Company shall make a fair and equitable arrangement for the common use of said parties, of the use of the road on Atlantic-st. and Flatbush-av., as each may require and generally shall make full, specific, and fair arrangement for the mutual protection and interest of said Companies, in the several roads owned by each, both by each other and from outside parties.
(Signed) H. R. PIERSON, G. S. HOWLAND.
Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
On the 12th inst. we received the following communication:
BROOKLYN, Dec. 12, 1859.
Messrs. Frost, Thompson and Smith:
GENTLEMEN: The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, empowered us with full authority to consummate the arrangement with the Brooklyn Central Railroad Company, as set forth in the memorandum to which we affixed our names on the evening of the 8th instant, in reference to the use of Furman-st. We will prepare and submit to you a full agreement at our earliest convenience.
Faithfully yours, H. R. PIERSON,
In behalf of the Committee.
The City Railroad Company proceeded at once to complete the track, and prepared and submitted a contract which, if satisfactory to us, they agreed to execute and deliver to us. The same was approved by our Board, and returned for execution. The President of the City Road repeatedly promised to execute it and deliver it to us, for several weeks, while they were constructing the road, but upon completion of the same, they declined entirely to execute the contract.
Our Company then applied to the Courts, asking that the City Company be compelled to execute a contract in accordance with the agreement, and also, that they be prevented, by injunction, from interfering with our running cars upon Furman-street.
We have ever been, and are now ready, to carry out to the letter the agreement made with the Company, and ask for nothing but what we are fairly entitled to by acts of the Legislature and ordinances of the Common Council.
We learn, however, that the Supreme Court has decided that the track now down in Furman-st., being the property of the City Company, cannot be used by our Company without an agreement, and has enjoined us from running our cars on the same; and as the City Company refuses to execute the agreement originally made by the Committees, this Company will not, of course, be able to run its cars through Furman-st. until after it shall have laid down its own rails therein, in pursuance of the permission given by the Common Council, and of its rights under its charter.
JACOB FROST,
IRA SMITH,
R. H. THOMPSON, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.
The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. Co.'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Sept. 28, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the DAYTON & MICHIGAN R. R. Co.'s BONDS, numbered from 927 to 933, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Co. will purchase said bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, according to the contract between the said Companies, dated the 8th day of February, 1859, if presented to FRANK L. BOND, No. 21 Nassau-st., within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

FOR SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds, coupons payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax has been levied to insure the prompt payment of the interest upon these bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them as they become due. For full particulars, apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.; or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1860.
THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 UPON THE mortgage bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the office of the Company, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. ARE PAYING the following COUPONS, due Oct. 1:
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Pekin City.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

THE LOGAN COUNTY (VA.) MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Oct. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at their office, No. 30 Pine-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

$50.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York City improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to BENEDICT & THORN, No. 39 William-st.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st., Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter*.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—New-York, Sept. 26, 1860.—The Second Annual Meeting of this Association will be held at the La Farge House, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, in celebration of the Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the corps; a full attendance of the members is desirable.
The meeting will be called to order at 8½ o'clock.
A collation and several addresses may be expected.
MORGAN L. SMITH,
PHILETUS H. HOLT,
CHARLES ROOME,
ASHER TAYLOR,
Committee.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—MONDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, opposite the Tombs, Centre-st. Come and sign the pledge; do yourself good, and help to do good for others, and stop the destroyer of mankind, the liquor trade, which causeth drunkenness.
JAS. WHITE, W. C.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal*. His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold by
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 631 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.
The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.
It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a
RADICAL CURE.
Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 692 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS
Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.
Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 26th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude, of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

DR R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his office, No. 487, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 487 Broadway.

DR. WARD, NO. 487 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 487 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.
See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with
PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.
Price 10 cents.
Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,028 Philadelphia Post-office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.—THIS is a pure vegetable emollient. Its ingredients are powerful antidotes to pain and inflammation accessible by absorption through the pores. All mineral salves are dangerous. Thousands are crippled by external applications of mercury, antimony and iodine. This remedy, on the other hand, is absolutely and entirely harmless. It cures external ulceration and injuries of the flesh skin and muscular fibre, relaxes stiff and contracted joints, is the only reliable application for rheumatism and cramps, and will heal sore and broken breasts, upon which all the salves and lotions of the pharmacopœia have been tried without effect. Price 25 cents. Depôt No. 34 Beekman-st.

DR. LARMONT'S WORK—FORTIETH EDITION—Upon Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Strictures, and all Genito-urinary Diseases, was the first, years ago, to expose cauterization, and prove by his cured patients its danger. The book should be in the hands of every person in health or disease. Those who had suffered from the unsuccessful treatment of less experienced physicians know the value of his services. Offices, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York; hours, 9 to 6 daily, and 7 to 9 THURSDAY EVENINGS. Book, $1. Sold and mailed free by the author, and H. G. Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIKES. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 20 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, 2 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and F. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, on the 15th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.
The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

NOTICE.—THE RECENT DIFFICULTIES BEtween the undersigned, (having grown out of a misunderstanding,) have been amicably adjusted, and the subscribers, Stephen Broadbent, Sr., Stephen Broadbent, Jr., and John Scott Broadbent, having disposed of their interest and retired from all further management and control of the lottery privileges granted recently by the Legislature of Delaware, the same will be hereafter conducted and carried on by RICHARD FRANCE, for his own account, and the public and agents of the late firm are requested to take notice accordingly. All claims against the late firm will be presented to R. FRANCE.
R. FRANCE,
S. BROADBENT, Sr.,
S. BROADBENT, Jr.,
J. S. BROADBENT.
WILMINGTON, Sept. 25, 1860. W. C. FRANCE.

SHIPPING.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid, staunch, and favorite steamer ISABEL, WILLIAM ROLLINS, Commander, will depart with the United States mails, for Key West and Havana, (touching at Charleston, to receive mails and passengers,) from Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 12. This steamer (unsurpassed for speed, safety, and comfort) has water-tight compartments entirely inclosing her engines, thus insuring to the public safety of vessel and passengers in case of collision or stranding. Her cabins and staterooms are replete with all the modern conveniences and elegancies, and her table and wines are superior to any other vessel in the trade. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.
The Steamers composing this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS
CONNAUGHT.....4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER.....4,600 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,400 tons burthen.
The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.
From Pier No. 37 North River.
Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.
And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.
Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.
Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass in speed and in weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:
In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CENTRAL PARK CONCERTS.—The Saturday afternoon concerts at the Central Park have thus far been a decided success, but if the cold weather of the last few days is to continue through the fall season, it will not be possible to say the same of their successors. To expect a large turn out of people to listen to an out-door concert on such a chilly afternoon as that of Saturday last, would be out of all reason. The whole performance would be *outre* in the extreme, and unseasonable to the last degree. As might have been expected, the collection on the Mall last Saturday was sensibly diminished, both in numbers and enthusiasm. It was evident that Boreas had got the better of Orpheus, and the prevailing sentiment of the devotees of the latter god was that he had best throw down his lyre for the season and leave the world to "treasons, stratagems, and spoils." He has had a brilliant reign, and, although brief, it has been long enough to identify him with the future glories of the Central Park, and to deserve a permanent statue from the Commissioners. The *vox populi* has pronounced emphatically in his favor. On the approach of another summer it will demand his restoration to the Mall. Until then the crowd shouts, "All hail old Boreas, come on with your skates."

OPENING OF THE EVENING SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education advertise that the evening schools will be opened this evening for the education of those whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending day school. Experienced and well-qualified teachers have been employed, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these schools in an efficient manner, and thus afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Parents, guardians, and employers are earnestly requested to cooperate with the Executive Committee on Evening Schools in their efforts to secure the attendance of those for whose education these schools were established, by affording those in their employ the requisite time to be prompt at the opening exercises of the school, and by otherwise encouraging their attendance.

THE STEAMER ATLANTIC FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The steamship *Atlantic*, formerly of the Collins line, has been placed on the route to Southampton and Havre, and is to succeed the *Adriatic*, leaving New-York on Saturday, Nov. 17. Capt. A. G. GRAY, late the popular commander of the *Baltic*, is to command the *Atlantic*, which will be renovated and put in thorough order for the new trade. The *Baltic* will now be the only steamer belonging to the North Atlantic Steamship Company which is unemployed. The old Collins pier, at the foot of Canal-street, will continue to be the place from which the steamers will tracting for freight, being at No. 88 Wall-street. departure office for obtaining passage tickets and con-

ATTACK UPON THE POLICE BY THE FIREMEN.—Last night, in consequence of some difficulty between a policeman of the Second Ward and a member of Fire Engine Company stationed in Ann-street, a disturbance of no little moment occurred between the two parties. Aid was summoned from the station-house, when the firemen attempted to drive the police from the street with a shower of stone and brick-bats. The firemen finally retreated to the house and extinguished the lights. The police soon effected an entrance, and, after some further fighting, arrested three persons, whom they locked up.

FALCONER ONCE MORE.—As usual on every Sunday during the past few months EDWARD FALCONER, the street-preacher, was arrested yesterday. His apprehension was accomplished by officer WACOB, of the Broadway Squad, who found him addressing an audience in the Park. He was taken before Justice KELLY, who permitted him to leave upon his word to appear for examination on Thursday next. In the interval the magistrate promises to investigate FALCONER'S case and bring the matter as to whether he shall preach in the street or not to a final decision.

STRANGE ACCIDENT AND FATAL RESULT.—On Saturday morning a man named WILLIAM TINDAL, while engaged in removing the flooring from an old house in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, slipped between the beams and fell a distance of eight feet into the cellar. A crow-bar, which he had been using in his operations, also fell through the opening and struck him upon the head, causing a fracture of his skull, from the effects of which he soon died. Deceased was forty-two years of age, and a native of New-Jersey. His remains were removed to his residence, No. 290½ Third-avenue, where Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon them.

HOISTWAY CASUALTY—A LITTLE GIRL KILLED.—On Saturday afternoon a little girl, named MATILDA SULLIGAN, was almost instantly killed while passing through an alley-way adjoining the Empire Works in Twenty fifth-street. TOWNSEND GRUBELSTEIN, a laborer employed in the establishment, was in the act of lowering an empty box from the fourth story at the moment the child was passing, when it slipped from its fastenings and struck her upon the head. The body was removed to the residence of the parents of deceased, No. 400 First-avenue, where an inquest will be held to-day.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND.—The Fifth Regiment's artillery practice at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, is commanding considerable attention. Yesterday there was quite a large number of persons who visited the island, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the appearance of the men. Major-Gen. SANDFORD has accepted an invitation to visit the island on Wednesday next with his Staff. They will leave Whitehall at 10½ o'clock A. M. of that day.

DEATH IN A CELL.—A man whose name has not been made known was found dead in a cell of the Fourth Ward Station-house, yesterday morning. He had been found at 8 o'clock on Saturday night by Officer KELLAN in the area of the house No. 358 Pearl-street, where he is supposed to have fallen. Having been conveyed to the Station-house, Dr. WELLS attended him, but he did not think that the man was dangerously hurt. At 5 o'clock in the morning, however, he was found quite dead.

PROBABLY A FATAL CASUALTY.—A little boy named Thomas Kelly, residing at No. 404 West Sixteenth-street, fell from a truck upon which he was riding in Hudson street near Grove, on Saturday evening, across the railroad track. Before he could get up a car came along and his skull was fractured by the horses' hoofs. The poor lad was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, but it is not probable that he will survive the injury.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—About 8½ o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the attic of the house No. 878 Greenwich-street. The premises are owned by Mr. NESSENDORF, and occupied by JAS. NEASEY, on the first floor, as a grocery, and the upper part by several families. The building and furniture were injured to the extent of $300. The house is insured in the North River Insurance Company. How the fire was caused did not transpire.

FIRE IN SOME WOOD-SHEDS.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a number of wood-sheds in the rear of No. 243 Sixth-street, were burned. They were owned by Mr. PAUL WEBER, and were of little value. How the fire originated was not known.

FIRE IN A FEED STORE.—From some unascertained cause, a fire occurred about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening in the feed store occupied by THOMAS KANE, at No. 165 Avenue A. Damage to the amount of $300 was done. Insured for $2,000 in the Stuyvesant Company.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—A frame stable in Twenty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, owned and occupied by DANIEL D. SMITH, was discovered to be on fire on Saturday night. The flames were extinguished ere material damage had been done.

The New Billiard Sensation.

EXHIBITION OF MONS. BERGER, THE FRENCH CHAMPION.

The justly-celebrated French billiard-player, Mons. BERGER, gave his first regular exhibition in this country on Saturday evening in the presence of about sixty invited guests, mainly representatives of the Press, but including a number of celebrities in the billiard world. Mons. BERGER had set up in Mr. PHELAN'S private room his own French table, and used during the exhibition his own cue and balls—all of which he has brought to this country. The display of Mons. BERGER'S skill occupied an hour, and certainly developed a dexterity with the cue and command of the balls never even conceived in this country. His most difficult and wonderful performance was in the "draws" or "*mace*" or "*masse*" shots. These are made by holding the cue perpendicularly and striking the player's ball with such nicety as to cause it to twist to any desired part of the table, to jump, carom, make cushion-shots, accurate angles, and in short perform journeys whose eccentricities would seem to be beyond human control. Among the wonders executed with ease on this occasion were the following:

Placing a hat on the table, and two balls on each side, making a carom by causing the player's ball to go over or *around* the hat.

Placing a ball in the hat, and making a carom by causing a ball to jump into the hat.

Making a carom by causing a ball to travel a portion of the distance on the cushion.

Making "masse" shots from various portions of the table, causing the player's ball to twist to any point previously marked.

Jumping the player's ball over a cue held over the table horizontally, and causing it to draw back, caroming on a ball under the cue.

Jumping the player's ball from the table into a gentleman's hat.

Difficult angle-shots, caroming on balls at remote and apparently inaccessible portions of the table.

All these shots, requiring the most perfect skill, were executed with gracefulness and accuracy, though not always upon the first trial. They, however, elicited both the astonishment and the applause of the spectators. The exhibition closed with a fine run of 66, all made by carom. The mace shots, and nursing the balls with great nicety, were viewed with breathless interest. After witnessing a closely contested game between Messrs. PHELAN and JOHN N. WHITE, partaking of a welcome bite and quaff from Mr. PHELAN'S bountiful table, and toasting and cheering Messrs. BERGER and PHELAN, America, France and Billiards, the company separated "highly delighted," &c.

During the evening M. BERGER spoke as follows:

M. BERGER TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS.

In seeing here the *élite* of a great nation I feel a double pride. The man and the artist each acknowledge his part. Let thanks be given to your celebrated professor, PHELAN, who, by his great talent, has accustomed intelligence to honor the game of billiards. I thank you sincerely, gentlemen, and pray you to give me a few moments' attention, in order to understand my purpose and transmit it to your innumerable readers. I come to America as a brother billiard-player, and not as a challenger. Explain this, I pray you, to your readers, and I will be made most happy. The American game differs from the French game. Each game is difficult, as you will see by the result. The American game is executed by Mr. PHELAN with an abundance of extraordinary points, which surpass anything that I ever saw in this game. It is not astonishing that you accord to Mr. PHELAN so much sympathy, for he is as good as he is artistically great. I declare frankly that I was received by PHELAN as a gentleman and a friend, and I am rejoiced to declare it to all America. Mr. PHELAN, like the strongest players in the United States, offers me the aid of their talent in my exhibitions, of which the first will take place on Monday next in a saloon that I owe to the generosity of Mr. PHELAN. On Monday, if my strength is equal to the ardent desire that I have to please you, I fervently pray that the god of billiards will inspire me with fantastic combinations, and, to execute them, will lend me a magic and enchanted cue. *Vive l'Amerique.*

M. BERGER contemplates giving exhibitions and lessons in this and other cities. As our champion has retired from the field of challengers, there is no danger of M. BERGER'S hurting his feeling by beating him.

Murder in Twelfth-street.

THE PERPETRATOR UNKNOWN (?)

On Thursday last a laboring man named HUGH O'NEIL was severely injured about his head in a quarrel with a man named SMITH, and he soon after became speechless and insensible, in which condition he lingered until Saturday morning, when death resulted. Coroner SCHIRMER was summoned to investigate the circumstances of the case, and he yesterday took the following testimony:

Elizabeth A. Caton, a woman living at No. 288 East Twelfth-street, deposed—Deceased occupied apartments in the same house where I reside; on Thursday evening about 7 o'clock I heard a scuffle in the entry-way, and on going down stairs I saw deceased with a jug of liquor in his hand. He was quarreling with a man named SMITH, who shoved deceased about and struck him on the shoulder with a club.

The widow of the deceased deposed that she left home shortly before seven o'clock on the evening in question, and went to a store in the neighborhood; she soon returned and found her husband sitting on the stoop of the house; he complained that Smith had struck him with a large club, and on being assisted into his room he went to bed, and died at the time already stated.

Dr. G. BOUTON made a *post-mortem* examination of the body and found a number of scalp wounds, which, it is thought, produced compression of the brain, of which disease deceased died. A verdict was therefore rendered that deceased had died of compression of the brain—the result of violence at the hands of some person unknown. The verdict seemed to satisfy the Coroner, who accepted it, notwithstanding the fact that the man SMITH is clearly shown by the evidence to have inflicted the fatal injuries. Deceased was an Irishman, forty-five years of age.

Anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Bible, Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society.

The anniversary of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society, the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, and the Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New-York, was held last evening at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth-street. After the usual introductory services of the church, brief reports were read of the financial condition of the above Societies, from which it appeared that the Missionary Society were in debt $3,000, with no funds in the treasury; the Bible and Common Prayer-book Society have a balance on hand of $950 02; and the Tract Society a balance of $741 21.

The Missionary labors of the Diocese were reported as having been prosecuted with vigor and success during the past year, and at a great personal sacrifice to many of the missionaries, who were inadequately paid, owing to the scarcity of funds in the hands of the Committee. Contributions from the friends of the cause were earnestly solicited.

The Bible and Prayer-book Society has distributed and sold during the year, 21,936 volumes. The Tract Society has published 1,500,000 pages of tracts, and 18,000 religious almanacs.

Following the reading of the reports, Rev. Dr. RUDDER, of Albany, preached a discourse from a text found in the third chapter of the second Epistle of Peter, 13th verse. The subject treated was the "difficulties of Scripture," and the discourse was an able and argumentative vindication of the Divine authenticity of Scripture, against the shallow, inconsistent and ever-changing objections, brought by infidels and unbelievers.

Police Commissioners.

PRESENTATION TO THE WIDE-AWAKES.

At the meeting of the Board, on Saturday, the resignation of Sergeant Lynch, of the Harbor Police, was received and accepted, and the vacancy was filled by the promotion of Coxswain O'Brien. Patrolman Blair, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, was dismissed from the Department, and the resignation of Sergeant Griffith, of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, was received and accepted. A few days since a handsome lantern was purchased by the members of the Thirteenth Ward Police and presented to the Wide-Awake organization of that Precinct. The fact having unofficially come to the knowledge of the Board, a resolution was adopted directing the General Superintendent to inquire into the matter and report whether the officers in question had not infringed the rules and regulations.

Police Reports.

COUNTERFEIT $10 BILLS—FOUR ARRESTS.

On Saturday night counterfeit $10 bills, purporting to be the issue of the Bank of the Interior, Albany, N. Y., were put in circulation. As soon as the matter became known at police head-quarters, the telegraph was brought into requisition, and through its agency, information of the fact was transmitted to every station-house, whence it was diffused to store-keepers. Shortly after Mr. James Rogers, a jeweler, at No. 399 Hudson-street, had been apprised of the existence of the counterfeit, a man named Wm. White came into his place, and selected a pair of sleeve-buttons, price $2 37½, in payment for which he tendered one of the worthless notes. Mr. Rogers told him it was bad, whereupon he offered to change it, and at the same time attempted to snatch it from the jeweler's hand. He was not successful, however, and Officer Rose, of the Ninth Ward, having been called, he was taken into custody. Yesterday morning the prisoner was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at Jefferson Market, and an additional charge was preferred against him for a like offence. The second complainant, Mr. Isaac Bailey, hatter, of No. 397 Broadway, alleged that the accused had palmed off upon him a bill of similar denomination and description to that with which he had attempted to defraud Mr. Rogers, in payment for the hat which he then had on, and that he had received the change in good money. The prisoner had nothing to say in his defence, and the magistrate committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail on each complaint. About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a man named William Smalley, accompanied by two women named Margaret Gitzgord and Elizabeth McCoy, went to the shirt store No. 148 Chatham-street, kept by Norman Newman, and tendered one of the counterfeit $10's. Newman at once summoned Officers Simons and Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, by whom the parties were arrested. They were taken before Justice KELLY, who committed them for examination. A great number of instances have come to the knowledge of the police where storekeepers were victimized by the forgers.

MYSTERIOUS CASE—A THIEF FOUND MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Early yesterday morning Officer Sinclair, of the Fourth Precinct, found a man named David Rowe lying upon the sidewalk in Chatham-street, near Roosevelt, insensible and nearly dead from the effects of a deep wound in his right side, which was still bleeding. The officer conveyed the sufferer to the Hospital, and placed him under the care of Dr. Weir. Subsequently Rowe revived sufficiently to tell the physician that, having entered a saloon at Fulton Market for some refreshments, he was followed, on leaving the place, by a highwayman, who demanded his money. He refused to hand over his cash, when the man stabbed him and ran away. As, however, Rowe is a well-known thief this story is not credited, the supposition being that he was wounded in self-defence by some person whom he had attempted to rob Dr. Weir does not think he will recover.

FIGHTING OVER A CORPSE.

A number of Irish people, male and female, assembled, on Saturday night, in the rear building at No. 152 East Forty-first-street, to participate in the "wake" of a Mrs. Kane, who had died during the day. Everything passed off quietly until midnight, when the effects of the deep potations in which the party had indulged were manifested in a general tumult and fight. Officer Keyser, of the Nineteenth Precinct, repaired to the place, and succeeded in separating the belligerents, from whom, however, he learned enough, with reference to the woman's death, to warrant him in apprehending David Kane, her husband, on suspicion of having caused it. It is said that Kane has been in custody before, for beating his wife, and her body exhibited shocking bruises and discolorations, which were probably the result of his brutal conduct. The matter will be investigated to-day, by Coroner Schirmer. After his arrest, Kane preferred a charge of felonious assault against John O'Connell, one of his guests, who accordingly was taken into custody, and held for examination. Several of the parties who engaged in the fight were severely bruised and cut.

ROBBED IN A DRINKING SALOON.

On Saturday night a man named E. H. Hawley went into the porter-house No. 109 West-street, and purchased a cigar. As he took out his portemonnaie to pay for it Hugh McCabe, a hack-driver, residing at No. 416 Tenth-street, advanced toward him, and snatched it from his hand, representing that he was an officer and that Hawley was a counterfeiter. The trick was too transparent, and Hawley seeing through it, collared the thief, but was obliged to let him go again because of the intervention of his friends. The noise that had been made, however, had attracted the attention of Officer Gardener, of the Railroad Squad, who took McCabe into custody. Yesterday the prisoner was committed by Justice KELLY for trial in default of $1,000 bail. None of Hawley's money was recovered.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

A short time since a horse, wagon, and harness, valued at $235, was stolen from the stable of George Finnegan, at the corner of Ninety-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue. Officer Suling, of the Twenty-third Precinct, having learned that a turns out corresponding in description to the one stolen from Finnegan, had been bought by a Brooklyn livery-stable keeper, determined to investigate the matter. On Saturday he went to Brooklyn and was not only fortunate enough to recover the property, but also found the men who are charged with having stolen it. They gave the names of William Kennedy and Thomas Clarke, and Justice BROWNELL committed them to answer.

SUNDAY GAMBLING—PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY.

Yesterday morning an English youth named Thomas Welsh, while matching pennies with Frederick Looney, another lad, on the dock at the foot of Cortlandt-street, got into a quarrel with a boy named McCarty who interfered with the game. Welsh shoved McCarty away, when the latter, who had been on bad terms with him for some time, drew a pocket-knife and stabbed him in the breast, inflicting a very serious wound. McCarty then fled, and so far has escaped arrest. Welsh was conveyed to the New-York Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. Weir, who considers his chance of surviving the wound to be slight.

A FALSE FRIEND.

Charles White, of No. 52 Exchange-place, was robbed of a silver watch, on Saturday night, by a young Irishman named Thomas Smith. White was accosted by the accused, while he was passing through William-street, and the latter expressed the greatest friendship for him. As they were conversing, however, Smith seized the watch and ran. Officer Irving, of the Fourth Ward, pursued and arrested the thief, who was committed for trial. The watch was not found.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Last evening Officer SHIELDS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, apprehended two young women, who gave the names of Sarah Chapman and Margaret Donahoe, on a charge of having passed counterfeit $2 bills on the Bank of the Republic, Mass. The prisoners were taken to the Station-house, and upon them was found a roll of the counterfeits amounting to $18. Information to the effect that the spurious paper was in circulation was made known by telegraph throughout the City.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RAILROAD ROUTE SUSPENDED.—The running of horse-cars on Furman-street, between Fulton-street and Atlantic-avenue, has been stopped by a decision of the Supreme Court. The City Railroad Company in 1854 obtained from the Common Council a right of way over Furman with other streets for the purpose of running horse-cars, conditionally, among other things, that the road should be in operation at a certain time. That time was passed by several years ago, and there was no road constructed. The Central Railroad Company applied and received conditional permission to construct the road and operate it. They did construct the road, and it has been in successful operation several months. The City Company applied to the Supreme Court for a legal "brake" to stop the cars, upon the plea that the exclusive right of operating the road was vested in them. They were defeated in this suit, but were more successful before the General Term, where the case was reviewed. The Central Company is stopped from operating the road by the recent decision—the City Company giving bonds in the sum of $20,000 to pay all damages, provided they lose their case finally.

MR. BEECHER AND THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The refusal of the Episcopal Convention to adopt the resolutions offered by Mr. JAY, in respect to the African Slave-trade, was criticised by Rev. Mr. BEECHER, in his sermon yesterday morning, at Plymouth Church. He approved the course of Mr. JAY in seeking to denounce the great iniquity, and said he stood alone and above the body of the Convention, who hesitated to protest against sin its worst shape. It had been contended, he said, that the Convention had to do solely with spiritual matters within the diocese; nevertheless Bishop POTTER had congratulated the Convention and the country upon the honor of a visit from the future King of England, and no objection was made. He pronounced the course of the Convention, in declining to express an opinion on a crime of such magnitude as the traffic in human beings, a failure in Christian duty.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 122 deaths in this City last week, classified as follows: Men, 21, women 24, boys 37, girls 40, adults 45, children 77, males 58, females 64, colored 1. There were 15 deaths by consumption, 14 by marasmus, 18 by fevers, 10 of which were scarlet and one yellow fever, and two by small-pox. Seventy-five of the persons who died were children under ten years of age, 95 were natives of the United States, 15 of Ireland, 1 of Scotland, 6 of Germany, 4 of England and 1 of Denmark. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First Ward 4, Second Ward 5, Third Ward none, Fourth Ward 4, Fifth Ward 3, Sixth Ward 14, Seventh Ward 5, Eighth Ward 6, Ninth Ward 10, Tenth Ward 14, Eleventh Ward 11, Twelfth Ward 7, Thirteenth Ward 11, Fourteenth Ward 7, Fifteenth Ward 2, Sixteenth Ward 14, Seventeenth Ward 3, Eighteenth Ward 1, Nineteenth Ward none.

AFTER THE PATROLMEN.—Deputy-Inspector DILKS keeps a pretty sharp look-out for the patrolmen while on duty at night, and comes upon them at most unopportune moments. On Saturday night he caught three of the police of the Second Precinct standing on one corner holding a social confab, one of whom was smoking a cigar, all of which is in express violation of the rules of the Department, and subjects the delinquents to be mulcted in pay—usually for five days—or such other punishment as the Commissioners may devise. The Deputy-Inspector took the number of the delinquents and continued his round. Some of the police are quite indignant because the Deputy-Inspector does not give them warning when he is on a tour of inspection, so that they can receive him in proper manner.

PROSPECT PARK.—At a meeting of the Prospect Park Commissioners, at the house of J. S. T. STRANAHAN, Esq., on Friday night last, the following resolution was offered by Mr. RODMAN, and unanimously adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Committee of Three, to revise the act to establish Prospect Park, and to suggest such alterations thereof, and amendments thereto, as may render its provisions more satisfactory to the citizens of Brooklyn, with a view of presenting such revised act to the Legislature, at its next session, for its sanction.

Messrs. RODMAN, TALLMADGE and SPRAGUE were appointed such Committee, and the Board, without transacting other business, adjourned to Thursday evening next.

THIEVES ARRESTED.—Officer SULING, of the Twenty-first Ward, New-York, and WILLIAMS, of the Eighth Ward Police in this city, on Saturday arrested THOMAS CLARK and WILLIAM KENNEDY on a charge of stealing a horse from HUGH MCMANUS, a wagon from GEORGE FINNEGAN, and a set of harness from RICHARD DOWD, all residents of Ninth-avenue, New-York. The horse was found at a stable in Fulton-street, near the ferry, the wagon at Gravesend, and the harness at the house of KENNEDY, one of the accused, on Fifteenth-street, near the Fifth-avenue, Gowanus. The prisoners were committed for trial.

A LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.—A little daughter of JAMES CARMAN, butcher, died on Friday evening last, from burns received by her clothes taking fire on the afternoon of that day. Deceased was about four years old, and at the time of the accident was alone, playing with her toys, in a bedroom in the upper story of her father's house, and had some matches, which she accidentally ignited. Her clothing caught fire, and notwithstanding her screams brought immediate assistance, she was beyond medical aid when the fire had been extinguished.

MURDER WILL OUT.—LAWRENCE MCCARDLE, coachman, residing in Boerum-street, was arrested, on Saturday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from MATHEW MCCARTY, liquor-dealer on Court-street. The offence, it is alleged, was committed two years ago, and the thief is now exposed by a friend while in a fit of anger. Mr. MCCARTY picked his watch out of a lot of fifty or more other watches at a jeweler's, where it had been left for repairs. The accused was held to answer.

NEW PLACE OF WORSHIP DEDICATED.—The new building recently erected at the corner of President and Smith streets, by the Emanuel Church, as a place in which to hold their meetings, was dedicated with the usual exercises yesterday. Rev. W. R. FICKMAN, of the Diocese of Missouri, and Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant-Rector of Trinity Church, New-York, took part in the exercises.

FERRY CHANGE.—The South Eighth-street Ferry running to Peck-slip, New-York, is to be discontinued the present week, and consequently the only ferry between Williamsburgh and the lower part of New-York will be the one landing passengers at the foot of Roosevelt-street, in the latter City.

A WARNING.—A man named PATRICK SHELDON, while intoxicated on Friday night last, fell into a cellar-way at the corner of Eleventh and South Fifth streets. He was subsequently found there, with his skull fractured and in an insensible condition, by Officer LARENER, of the Sixth Precinct, and taken to the City Hospital.

GRAND-STREET RAILROAD.—If any reliance can be placed in promises, the Grand-street Railroad will be in operation some time the present week. This road connects all of the Eastern District ferries with Newtown, Queens County, passing through the principal business thoroughfare of Williamsburgh—Grand-street.

TEMPERANCE.—The imposing ceremony of installing the officers of a new Division of the Sons of Temperance, will take place at No. 106 Fulton-street, this evening, when the officers of Division, No. 4, will be installed in of Washington Division.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—The body of a child, in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found Saturday, in a heap of bricks and garbage at the foot of Clinton-avenue. An inquest was held but nothing of importance was elicited, though it was apparent that death was the result of foul means.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday night the house of Mr. CREENY, on Clement near De Kalb-avenue, was entered by burglars and robbed of a small quantity of property.

FOR ASSEMBLY.—The Douglas Democrats of the Fifth District, have renominated WILLIAM JONES for Assembly.

THE CENSUS.—All of the Marshals appointed to take the census of this city, except one, have made their returns.

CITY COURT.—The October Term of this Court will be opened on the second Monday—October 15. Notes of issue for the Calendar for this Term must be filled on or before Oct. 1.

NEW-JERSEY.

DESCENT ON AN ALLEGED GAMBLING HOUSE.—At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning Chief of Police MARINUS, with a posse of men, made a descent upon the premises No. 98 Newark-avenue, where it is alleged gambling is carried on. The officers arrested CHAS. SICKLE, the proprietor, and J. S. BISHOP, JAMES SPENCER and R. S. TILDEN, inmates, who were there gambling and drinking in violation of a city ordinance. The accused were all committed for examination.

BOBBERY.—Some night during last week a store-room in the upper part of Messrs. ANNESS & STEPHENSON, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was feloniously entered, and a large traveling trunk belonging to JOSEPH B. HOOVER was carried away. The robbery was not known until Saturday morning last, when the trunk was found in an unoccupied room in the Commercial Buildings, on the opposite side of the street. It had been broken open and ransacked.

THE "ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO TAKE LIFE."—LAWRENCE B. FAGAN, of Hudson City, who was arrested a few days since charged with committing a violent assault on PHILLIP HUGHES and attempting to stab him, claims that the charge was malicious and not at all in accordance with the facts. He claims that HUGHES made the assault on him.

ARREST OF SHOP-LIFTERS.—CHARLES JACKSON, and JOHN HART, two young men belonging in New-York, were taken before Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, on Saturday morning, charged with stealing three vests from the store of MORRIS LEON, No. 155 Newark-avenue. The prisoners admitted their guilt and were sentenced to the county jail for 30 days each.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Fall term of the Hudson County Court is to be commenced to-morrow (Tuesday). Judge WHELPLEY will preside, assisted by Associate-Judges FINK, POPE and MERSELES. There are sixty civil causes on the calendar, and about eighty prisoners in jail. The most important case will be the trial of the parties accused of killing the Ferry Master, Major KOPPER, at Weehawken Ferry, about two months since.

COLLISION.—About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning the Jersey City ferry boat *Colden*, while lying in the slip on the New-York side, was run into by the steamer *Isaac Newton* and considerably damaged.

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

NEWARK VS. ST. GEORGE.

The Newark ground, at Newark, was the scene of an interesting but very one-sided game between the above clubs last week. In the numerous contests in which the St. George has been engaged this season, it has been uniformly victorious in its first-eleven matches, and has suffered defeat but once through its second-eleven representatives—they losing one game and winning one with the first-eleven of the Albany Club. On this occasion they played a strong game at all points, the batting being particularly fine. Umpires—Messrs. Vinten and Greathead.

The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Waller b. Hallas	4	b. Walters	16
H. Wright b. Hallas	5	l. b. w. b. Hallas	1
Walker l. b. w. b. Warner	28	l. b. w. b. Jefferson	20
Sadler b Hallas	3	not out	35
Gibbs run out	12	b. Walters	1
Brett run out	16	c. Jones, b. Walters	2
Bsge b. Hallas	1		
P. Robinson b. Hallas	1	c. Jones, b. Hallas	9
Burnett run out	5	not out	3
Tilt b. Hallas	1		
Loult not out	0	c. Buckley, b. Walters	3
Byes 13, leg byes 3, wides 12, no ball 1	29	byes 8, leg byes 4, wides 21	33
Total	105	Total	123

NEWARK CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.	
Hallas b. Gibbes	0
Kidd c. Robinson b. H. Wright	3
Warner b. H. Wright	1
Jefferson b. H. Wright	0
Walters b. Gibbes	9
Ford c. Brett b. H. Wright	2
Jones b. H. Wright	0
Buckley c. Walters b. Gibbes	12
Smith b. H. Wright	5
Vanderburx not out	0
Bellamy c. Brett b. Gibbes	2
Byes 5, wides 3	8
Total	42

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

NEWARK—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maid.	Wickets.	Wides.	N. b.
Hallas	129	40	12	6	4	
Walters	88	27	5	0	6	
Kidd	20	7	0	0	1	
Warner	24	2	5	1	1	1

SECOND INNINGS.

Hallas	112	46	8	2	8	
Walters	88	27	8	4	4	
Warner	28	9	4	0	3	
Buckley	4	1	0	0	7	
Jefferson	4	7	0	1	0	

ST. GEORGE—FIRST INNINGS.

Gibbes	78	11	12	4	2	
H. Wright	76	23	10	6	1	

LAST CRICKET MATCH OF THE HOBOKEN SEASON.—AMATEUR ELEVEN *vs.* PROFESSIONAL ELEVEN.

This match will be played on the St. George's Cricket Ground, Hoboken, on Wednesday, and will be the last match of the season. The players on both sides are the strongest cricketers in the country. The amateurs are Messrs. Barclay, Morgan, Newhall, R. Stevens, and Vernou of Philadelphia, and Burnett, Cuyp, Gibbes, Beverly Robinson, Walker and Waller of New-York. The professionals are Brett, Haggis, Hallis, Hampshire, Kephardt, Mudie, Sadler, Sams, Senior, S. Wright and H. Wright.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR *vs.* EMPIRE.

A very well contested match was played between the above Clubs on Saturday, at the Excelsior ground. It was the return, and resulted as did the first match—Excelsior, 23; Empire, 7. It is almost needless to say that the Excelsior played exceedingly well in the fielding, and also at the bat. A friendly entertainment was hospitably exended to their guests at the conclusion of the match. The following is the score:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearsall, 1 b	3	4	Thorn, p	4	1
Young, c. f	3	4	Miller, 2 b	2	1
F. Whiting, 3 b	3	0	Ward, 1 b	3	1
Leggett, c	3	2	Russell, 3 b	4	2
C. Whiting, r. f	3	2	Culyer, l. f	2	2
Brainard, 2 b	5	1	Moore, c. f	4	0
Gulick, l. f	4	3	Benson, c	3	0
J. Whiting, s	2	4	Dewey, s	2	2
Creighton, p	2	3	Leavy, r. f	3	0
Total	23		Total		7

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Excelsior	0	3	1	2	2	0	3	4	8	—23
Empire	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	— 7

UMPIRE—Mr. Bixby, Eagle Club.
SCORERS—Mr. Kimberly, for Excelsiors; Mr. Gaunt, for Empires.

The Excelsior Club of South Brooklyn, having returned victorious last week from their southern trip, during which they beat all Baltimore and all Philadelphia, and finished the week by beating the Empire Club, of New-York, will this afternoon enter into a contest at Hoboken with the oldest base ball club of the National Association, the Knickerbocker. The contest will, in this case, be no ordinary one, as both the Clubs are in excellent practice.

Aquatics.

REGATTA OF THE HUDSON NAVY.

The first annual regatta of this amateur boating association occurred on Saturday last, at the rowing grounds off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The judges, boat was stationed opposite the club-house of the New-York Yacht Club, and the boats went a mile and a half up the river to a stake-boat off Day's Point and back to the starting-point. A barge was provided by the Navy for their guests, but it was anchored at such a distance from the scene as to make a place on it less desirable than a place on shore, from whence a fine view could be obtained of the races. There were three divisions of the boats, the first class being composed of shell-boats and light lapstreaks, the second of outrigger barges, and the third of regular barges.

The first race was for the Champion Flag of the Navy, and was open to all boats under certain allowances for class and number of oars, the first class giving the second 18 seconds per mile, and the second 101 to the third five seconds per oar being given for each mile. Eight entries were made, of which six came up at the signal, and at the word went off well, the *What Is It?* and *Excelsior* taking a slight lead. The time on the return was—*Excelsior*, 21 minutes; *Lightfoot*, 21:24; *Niantic*, 21:30, and the rest "nowhere." Twenty-four seconds being allowed to the *Lightfoot* for difference of class, the race was pronounced a dead heat, and will have to be rowed over at some future time.

The second race was for four-oared boats, and three came up to contend for the prize—a silver-hooped water-pail. The *Volante* came in first, in 28 minutes 3 seconds; the "*What Is It*" 55 seconds after; the *Ivanhoe* distanced.

For the last race two of four entries came up, the *Atlanta* and *Our Jessie* being the contestants, the former making the three miles in 22 minutes 23 seconds, the latter in 23 minutes 18 seconds. The *Atlanta* Club has been very fortunate in the regatta, winning two prizes, and even for the other.

JAMAICA.

Steam Communication with New-York—Mutiny on Board the American Bark Alvarado, and Suspected Murder of the Captain—Miscellaneous.

We have received files of Kingston and Falmouth papers to the 8th of September ult.

Mr. HOLT, of Liverpool, has obtained the contract, embracing the legal subsidy, for establishing steam communication between the port of Kingston and New-York. "The mercantile interest," says the *Colonial Standard*, "felt disappointed that communication was not extended to a line of steamers running to the Isthmus, and thence to California. It seems, however, that no American Company would undertake to carry out our wishes in full; it has therefore been considered advisable in the meantime to petition the Governor, as Mr. HOLT is willing to extend his engagement to embrace intercourse with St. Jago de Cuba, which would be the means of restoring valuable lost trade—at least, in part—with the Spanish Main, which would unquestionably result in commercial advantages. The merchants have determined on joining in a memorial to his Excellency the Govern